Bombay Gazette.

Volume 33. Wednesday, August 28, 1822. No. 1682.

Baxter & Co.

WILL SELL

BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

Tomorrow.

THE Remaining Lots of fine Old L. P. Madeira, and other Wines with some Hodgson's P. Ale well up in Bottle, &c. &c.

ALSO

An English built Phaeton with a pair of remarkably fine Arab Horses, and Brass mounted Harness.

A Neat and Light Shigram Po with a pair of serviceable Horses.

A fine Young Arab Horse remarkably docile and of Superior points.

and

A Variety of Saddle and Buggy Horses.

Bombay, 28th August 1822.

Advertisement.

Mr. Higgs,

BEGS to inform his friends, and the Public, that he has just received a fresh lot of Arab Horses, per Ship Travancore, from Bussorah.

Bombay, 28th August 1822.

Kempt and Co.

WILL SELL

BY PUBLIC AUCTION

On Monday next the 2d of September;

AT A

Godown,

UNDER THE OFFICE

of

Frederick Ayrton, Esq.

A QUANTITY OF BEER in Hhds. from the respectable Houses of Dunbar, and Abott, to close an account.

Bombay, 28th August 1822.

HOUSE and *GROUND,*

FOR SALE

BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

Kempt & Co.

WILL DISPOSE OF

BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

AT 4 O'CLOCK AFTERNOON

of

Wednesday the 11th of September next,

THAT Airy and Commodious dwelling House with the Ground thereto belonging, situate on the Beach of Back Bay.

BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTORS,

OF THE LATE

William Milburn Esq.

CONDITION OF SALE.

10 Per cent of the purchase money to be paid when the lot is knocked down—The purchaser to be at the expense of conveyance. Other Conditions will be made known at time of Sale.

Bombay, 21st August. 1822.

Kempt & Co.

WILL SELL

BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTORS,

On Wednesday, the 11th September next

AND FOLLOWING DAYS,

THE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE &c.

Belonging to the Estate

OF THE LATE

Wm. Milburn, Esq.

AT HIS LATE RESIDENCE ON THE BEACH

BACK BAY,

Consisting of

PLATE, Plated ware, Glass, Queens ware, Cots, Tables, Couches, Chairs &c. and a select and valuable assortment of Books.

ALSO

An excellent Europe Built Chariot with three Horses—if not previously disposed of by private contract.

Sale to commence each day at 11 Forenoon.

N. B. Catalogues will be published.

Bombay, 21st August 1822.

Kempt & Co.

WILL SELL

BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

On Saturday the 31st instant.

TO CLOSE SUNDRY ACCOUNTS.

THE FOLOWING.

A QUANTITY of SHIRAUZ and MADEIRA in Pipes.

And a considerable quantity of Madeira in Bottles.

Bombay, 24th August 1822.

Notice is hereby Given,

THAT

790 BALES OF REPACKED

and

25 BALES SCREWED

COTTON,

WILL BE SOLD,

AT THE

Apollo Screws

by

Kempt & Co.

This Day, Wednesday, the 28th Instant

BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTORS

OF THE LATE

Wm. Milburn Esq.

TO CONSIST OF THE FOLLOWING,

567 Bales Dollara & Jumbooseer Toomil Cotton, . .	}	Purchased by Messrs Gilder, De Souza, and Co.
22 Ditto Surat Do.		
201 Ditto Companies Cotton, Europe Market		
25 Ditto Screwed, Surat,		

To be sold in lots of 50 Bales each, terms of Sale Cash, and to be cleared away within 3 days of the sale.

Bombay, 21st August 1822.

જાહેર•ખબર*

ખબર•ફીમાંથી•અપીઇયજે• રૂ૭ની•ગાંશડી• ૭૯ ૦) કાચી• બાંધેલી•તથા•રૂ૭નીગાંશડી ૨૫ પાક્કી•બાંધેલી•તા૦ ૨૮ મી•આ ઇ•મહીનાની•બુધવારનેદને•પાલ વાના•ઇશકરૂમો•મરનાર• મી૦ ઉલીખમ•મીલબરનનાં•વકીલોનાં શેકમથી•વેચાશે•તેની•વીગત * ૫૬૭ ગાંશડી•ચોલારા•તથા•જ મુશારી•તુમેલનાંરૂ૭ની * ૨૨ ગાંશડીશ્રરતીતુમેલની ૨૦૧ ગાંશડી•કમપનીનો•રૂ• વેલાતનાં•બરની * } †

૨૫ ગાંશડી•શ્રરતી•રૂ૭•ની• પાક્કીબાંધેલી*

ઇ•ગાંશડીઓમાંથી• ૫ ૦ ગાંશ ડીનો•લાટ•ઇક•કરીને•વેચશે*અ ને•ઇને•વેચવાની•બોલી• ઇજે•રો કડાં•તાણ્યા•લરીને•વેચેમા પછે• દીન• ૩ મો•ઉચકીનઇ *

† ઇ•ગાંશડીઓ•મીશીબરશા• ગીલડરકીશોબારની• કમપનીઇ• ખરીદ•કીધેલીછે*

તા૦ ૨ ૧મી•આગશટ ૧૮૨૨

SHIP FOR SALE.

Kempt and Co.

WILL SELL

BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTORS,

OF THE LATE

Wm. Milburn, Esq.

On Saturday the 21st of September,

AT 3 IN THE AFTERNOON,

AT THEIR ROOMS

If not previously disposed of by private contract,

THE GOOD SHIP

ELIZA,

Captain J. G. Frith.

AS lately arrived from the Isle of France; burthen 165 tons, built in Cochin in 1817, coppered and sheathed in Bombay Dock in 1820. A list of her stores may be seen at the office of the late WM. MILBURN Esq. and at KEMPT and Co.'s Auction Room.

N. B. Conditions of Sale will be made known at the time of Sale, and on application to KEMPT and Co.

Bombay 24th August 1822.

વાહાણ•વેચવાનુછે*

કેમપટની•કમપની•વાલા•મર નાર•મીશતર•વીલીઅમ•મીલબર નનાં•વકીલ•લોકોનાં•કુકમથી•૨૧ નીશરવારનાં•દને•તારીખ ૨૧ મી આવતા•શપટેમબર•મહીનામાં• બપોરનાં•કલાક ૩ ઉપર•જો•ક દાચ•ઘેરમેલે•નહી•વેચાશેતો•કેમ પટની•કમપનીની•દુકાનમાં•જા હેર•લીલાઉ•કરીને•વેચશે*

ઇશારૂ•વાહાણ•ઇક•નામે•ઇ લીજા•કપતાન•——તી——જી——૫ રીઠ•ફમણાશ્રી•મોરીશથી•આવેલુ છે•અને•ઇ.વાહાણ•શ્રી•કોચી•મ યે•શને•૧૮૧૭ માં•બંધાઇલુછે• ઇનુ•ભરત•આશરે• ૧૬૫ ટનનુછે ઇની•તાબાની•૫રાડ•શ્રી [redacted]ભઇ ની•ગોદીમાં•શને• ૧૮૨૦ માં•ફી યેલીછે—ઇનાશાંમાનની•ટીપ•જો વી•હોઇતો•મરનાર•મીશતર•વીલી અમ•મીલબરનની•હાજરીશમાં•અ થવા•કેમપટની•કમપનીની•લીલાં ઉની•દુકાનમાં•ગઇઆથી•દેખા ડશે *

ઇનાં•વેચાણની•બોલી•વેચતી•વ ખતે•કેમપટની•કમપની•વાલાઓ પુછેઆથી•આલંમ•પડશે *

તા૦ ૨૪મી•આગશટ•૧૮૨૨

NOW ON SALE

AT

Hormasjee Bomanjee's

COTTON SCREWS

for

READY MONEY ONLY;

A

Select Investment

JUST LANDED

FROM THE

Katherine Stewart Forbes,

CONSISTING OF

VERY superior Cognac Brandy, and Geneva, a Puncheon of each; of York Hams; Pine, Loaf, and Brick Cheeses; Six Cases of Pickles; Twenty Dozen Pints of different sorts of Sauses; Ten Hogsheads of Pale Ale;

ALSO

A few Books of late publication.—The whole in excellent preservation.

Bombay, 28th August 1822

PASSAGE TO ENGLAND

The fine well known

SHIP

Katherine Stewart Forbes,

CAPTAIN INGRAM CHAPMAN,

HAS Excellent accommodation for Passengers, carries a Surgeon,

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 28 June, 2017

and having her Cargo engaged, will sail for London, in the first week of October.

Particulars may be learned on application to *Captain Chapman*, at the Office of *Messrs. Forbes & Co.*

(3) *Bombay, 21st August* 1822

GENERAL ORDERS.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 5TH AUGUST 1822.

By the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

THE Hon'ble the Governor in Council being satisfied of the great expenses to which the officers of the 65th Regiment have on recent occasions been exposed, is pleased to direct that a donation of three months batta be issued to those officers previous to their embarkation for Europe.

Bombay Castle 7th August 1822.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to grant a furlough to England to Lieut. Colonel J. Cunningham, commanding the troops in Candeish, on account of his private affairs.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council takes advantage of this occasion to acknowledge the merits of Colonel Cunningham in forming the auxiliary horse and bringing that extensive body to the high state of discipline and efficiency to which it had attained. The Governor in Council entertains a high sense of the services of Lieut. Colonel Cunninghnm and of the zeal and gallantry displayed by him in all occasions.

Bombay Castle 8th August 1822.

The Hon'ble the Goveroor in Council is pleased to appoint Lieut. Geo. Taylor of the 2d Regt. N. I. to the situation of Fort Adjutant at Ahmednugger, vice Sutherland promoted to Captain of a Company date of appointment 1st August 1822.

Bombay Castle 10th Aug. 1822.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the duties of the Secretary to Government in the Military Department be executed by Mr. Farish during the absence of the Chief Secretary, or until further orders.

Bombay Castle 12th Aug. 1822.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the Hospital Storekeper to be an Assistant to the Civil Surgeon at the presidency.

Bombay Castle 14th Aug. 1822.

In consequence of the death of Major General William Atkins of the Engineers on the 26th ultimo without having taken charge of the office of Chief Engineer, Lieut. Colonel W. Brooks will, as senior officer of that corps in India, continue to discharge the duties of his original appointment.

Bombay Castle 17th Aug. 1822.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to permit Lieut. Colonel Hodgson, Commissary of Stores, to proceed to sea on furlough on sick certificate for a period of nine months from the date of his embarkation.

The Senior Deputy Commissary of Stores will act during Lieut. Colonel Hudgson's absence.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to publish the following.

Extract of a letter from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, in the Military Department, dated the 8th December 1819.

2d. Having had under our own consideration several instances in which donations have been granted to King's Regiments quitting India, we have resolved to instruct our several Governments to refrain from making any such grant hereafter.

3d. It is, therefore, our positive order that you do not, upon any plea whatsoever, authorize the grant of a donation to any Regiment quitting your Presidency, but that, if any circumstances of a peculiar nature shall appear to recommend a Regiment so situated to pecuniary consideraiion, you will submit the circumstances of the case to our decision.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Lieut. Colonel Edwards of the 8th Regt. N. I. to the command of Candeish vacated by the departure to Europe of Lieut Colonel Cuningham.

Bombay Castle 19th Aug. 1822.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council, is pleased to direct hat Lieut. J. Campbell, 1st | 2d, Lieut. J. Swanson, 2d | 10th, and Lieut. G. P. LeMessurier, 1st | 7th, be attached to the Survey department in the Deccan.

The rank of the undermentioned Assistant Surgeons having been received, the Hon'ble the Governor in Council, is pleased to direct that Commissions be assigned to them severally from the dates specified opposite their names.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

	Date of Rank.
Colin Mactavish,	7th May 1821.
John Maclennan,	do. do. do.
William Law,	do. do. do.
John Pach,	do. do. do.
Robert Liddel,	do. do. do.
Charles Scott,	12th do. do.
Patrick Macdonell, M. D.	6th June do.
William Erskine,	do. do. do.
Archibald Graham,	do. do. do.
James Burnes,	do. do. do.
Ralph Ouseley,	24th Augt. do.
Alexander John Robertson, M. D	do. do. do.
Benjamin Phillipson,	14th Sept. do.
Granville Griffith,	do. do. do.

The smallness of the numbers requiring to be so provided, and other causes influencing that station, making the customary allowance of nine pence sterling per day insufficient for the nourishment and cleanliness of European Military Prisoners sentenced to solitary confinement in the fortress of Ahmednuggur. The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to grant from the 1st May last (the commencement of the official year) an additional monthly sum of six Rupees to the Fort Sergeant who has charge of such prisoners for the payments of a Cook and water Carrier.

Bombay Castle, 20th August 1822.

The following allowances are fixed for the situation of Inspector of Hill Forts and Paymaster of pensions in the Southern Concan, constituted in General Order of 1st Instant ;—Salary-four Rupees per day,—Horse allowance for one Horse—Additional batta and tentage.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
J. FARISH,
Sec. to Govt.

CALCUTTA.

THE FOLLOWING ARE GENERAL ORDERS ISSUED TO HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES IN INDIA.

HEAD-QUARTERS, CALCUTTA ; 24TH JULY, 1822.

GENERAL ORDERS.

The undermentioned officers have received His Royal Highness the Commander in Chief's leave of absence during the month of January last, for the periods specified against their respective names.

11th Dragoons.—Veterinary Surgeon Gross, from 13th May, to 24th November, 1822.

Ditto.—Lieutenant Maxwell, from 10th Janunry, to 24th March, 1822.

14th Foot.—Lieutenant Meek, from 1s't February, to 30th April, 1822.

17th Ditto.—Lieutenant Pooley, from 11th February, to 9th April, 1822.

24th Ditto.—Assistant Surgeon Fawcett, from 1st February, to 24th April, 1822.

By Order of the Most Noble the Commander in Chief.

THOS. McMAHON, Col. A. G.

26TH JULY, 1822.

Lieutenant Alexander Campbell, 1st, is appointed to act as Adjutant, and Lieutenant George Young as Quarter Master to the left wing of H. M. 38th Foot, during it's seperation from the Head Quarters of the Regiment under orders to proceed to Berhampore.

By Order of the Most Noble the Commander in Chief.

THOS. McMAHON, Col. A. G.

26TH JULY, 1822.

The Most Noble the Commander in Chief in India, is pleased to make the following appointment until His Majesty's pleasure shall be known.

59th Foot.

H. Usher, Gent. to be Ensign without purchase, vice Charles Dunne, deceased, 24th July, 1822.

By Order of the Most Noble the Commander in Chief.

THOS McMAHON, Col. A. G,

27TH JULY, 1822.

The permission granted by the officer Commanding at Meerut to Assistant Surgeon Prigge of H. M. 14th Foot to proceed to the Presidency on sick Certificate is confirmed, and the Assistant Surgeon has leave of absence on that account for five months from the 13th instant, on or before the expiration of which, should the state of his health require it, and he certified accordingly by the Medical Board, he is to make application for leave to return to Europe.

The leave of absence of Lieutenant Chadwick of H. M. 59th Regiment is extended to the 24th of September next, to enable him to rejoin his Corps.

By Order of the Most Noble the Commander in Chief.

THOS. McMAHON, Col. A. G.

27TH JULY, 1822.

The undermentioned officers have received the Most Noble the Commander in Chief's leave of absence for the reasons assigned.

20th Foot.—Lieutenant Moore, from date of embarkation, for two years, to proceed to Europe, on his private affairs.

89th Ditto.—Lieutenant Campbell, from ditto, for one year, ditto ditto.

The leave granted by His Excellency Lieutenant General the Honorable Sir Charles Colville, to the undermentioned officers, is confirmed.

30th Foot.—Lieutenant Kennedy, from date of embarkation, for ten months, to proceed to Sea, on sick certificate.

47th Ditto.—Lieutenant Isaacson, from ditto, for two years, to proceed to Europe, for the recovery of his health.

Ditto.—Ensign Frome, from ditto, for three months, to visit Ceylon, on his private affairs.

65th Ditto.—Lieutenant Carrol, from ditto, for one year, to proceed to Europe, for the recovery of his health.

By Order of the Most Noble the Cemmander in Chief.

THOS. McMAHON, Col, A. G.

The details of the 13th, 38th, 44th and 87th Regiments arrived from Bombay, on the Honorable Company's Ship *Ernaad*, under the Command of Brevet Major Digby of the 65th Regiment, will, with the sanction of Goverumont, be disembarked as soon as practicable.

The detachment for the 38th Regiment will, upon landing, be united with that Corps in Fort William, and the men belonging to the 13th and 44th Regiments will be attached to the 38th until further orders.

The privates of the 87th Regiment, together with the accounts, &c. &c. of the details for the 13th and 44th Regiments are to be delivered to the acting Brigade Major King's Troops.

Brevet Major Digby, Lieutenant Cuppage, and Lieutenant Hunt of the 65th Regiment who came from Bombay with the above detachments, will continue to do duty with them under the directions of the officer Commanding the 38th, until further orders.

By Order of the most noble the Commander in Chief.

THOS. McMAHON, Col. A. G.

EXTRACTS FROM FINGAL,

AN ANCIENT EPIC POEM.

(Continued from our last Number.)

FEAST GIVEN TO SWARAN AFTER HIS DEFEAT.

"Now on the side of Mora the heroes gathered to the feast. A thousand aged oaks are burning to the wind.—The strength * of the shells goes round. And the souls of warriors brighten with joy. But the king of Lochlin is silent, and sorrow reddens in the eyes of his pride. He often turned toward Lena and remembered that he fell.

* By the strength of the shell is meant the liquor the heroes drunk : of what kind it was, cannot be ascertained at this distance of time. The translator has met with several ancient poems that mention wax light and wine as common in the halls of Fingal. The names of both are borrowed from the Latin, which plainly shews that our ancestors had them from the Romans, if they had them at all. The Caledonians in their frequent incursions to the province might become acquainted with those conveniences of life, and introduce them into their own country, among the booty which they carried from South Britain.

Fingal learned on the shield of his fathers. His gray locks slowly waved on the wind, and glittered to the beam of night. He saw the grief of Swaran, and spoke to the first of Bards.

Raise, Ullin, raise the song of peace, and sooth my soul after battle, that my ear may forget the noise of arms. And let a hundred harps be near to gladden the king of Lochlin. He must depart from us with joy.—None ever went sad from Fingal. Oscar! the lightning of my sword is against the strong in battle, but peaceful it lies by my side when warriors yield in war.

Trenmor, † said the mouth of the songs, lived in the days of other years. He bounded over the waves of the north: companion of the storm. The high rocks of the land of Lochlin and its groves murmuring sounds appeared to the hero through the mist;—he bound his white-bosomed sails.—Trenmor pursued the boar that roared along the woods of Gormal. Many fled from its presence; but the spear of Trenmor slew it.

Three chiefs that beheld the deed, told of the mighty stranger. They told that he stood like a pillar of fire in the bright arms of his valour. The king of Lochlin prepared the feast, and called the blooming Trenmor. Three days he feasted at Gormal's windy towers; and got his choice in the combat.

The land of Lochlin had no hero that yielded not to Trenmor. The shell of joy went round with songs in praise of the king of Morven: he that came over the waves, the first of mighty men.

Now when the fourth gray morn arose, the hero launched his ship; and walking along the silent shore waited for the rushing wind. For loud and distant he heard the blast murmuring in the grove.

Covered over with arms of steel a son of the woody Gormal appeared. Red was his cheek and fair his hair. His skin like the snow of Morven. Mild rolled his blue and smiling eye when he spoke to the king of swords.

Stay, Trenmor, stay thou first of men, thou hast not conquered Lonval's son. My sword has often met the brave. And the wise shun the strength of my bow.

Thou fair-haired youth, Trenmor replied, I will not fight with Lonval's son. Thine arm is feeble, sun-beam of beauty. Retire to Gormal's dark brown hinds.

But I will retire. replied the youth, with the sword of Trenmor; and exult in the sound of my fame. The virgins shall gather with smiles around him who conquered Trenmor. They shall sigh with the sighs of love, and admire the length of thy spear; when I shall carry it among thousands, and lift the guilttering point to the sun.

Thou shalt never carry my spear, said the angry king of Morvan.—Thy mother shall find thee pale on the shore of the ecchoing Gormal; and, looking over the dark-blue deep, see the sails of him that slew her son.

I will not lift the spear, replied the youth, my arm is not strong with years. But with the feathered dart, I have learned to pierce a distant foe. Throw down that heavy mail of steel; for Trenmor is covered all over.—I first, will lay my mail on earth.—Throw now thy dart, thou king of Morven.

He saw the heaving of her breast. It was the sister of the king.—She had seen him in the halls of Gormal; and loved his face of youth.—The spear dropt, from the hand of Trenmor; he bent his red cheek to the ground, for he had seen her like a beam of light that meets the sons of the cave when they revisit the fields of the sun and bend their aching eyes.

Chief of the windy Morven, begun the maid of the arms of snow; let me rest in thy bounding ship, far from the love of Corlo. For he, like the thunder of the desart, is terrible to Inibaca. He loves me in the gloom of his pride, and shakes ten thousand spears.

Rest thou in peace, said the mighty Trenmor, behind the shield of my fathers. I will not fly from the chief, though he shakes ten thousand spears.

Three days he waited on the shore, and sent his horn abroad. He called Corlo to battle from all his ecchoing hills. But Corlo came not to battle. The king of Lochlin descended. He feasted on the roaring shore; and gave the maid to Trenmor.

King of Lochlin, said Fingal, thy blood flows in the veins of thy foe. Our families met in the battle, because they loved the strife of spears. But often did they feast in the hall; and send round the joy of the shell.—Let thy face brighten with gladness, and thine ear delight in the harp. Dreadful as the storm of thine ocean, thou hast poured thy valour forth; thy voice has been like the voice of thousands when they engage in battle. Raise to morrow, thy white sails to the wind, thou brother of Agandeccas. ‡ Bright as the beam of noon she comes on my mournful soul. I have seen thy tears for the fair one, and spared thee in the halls of Starno; when my sword was red with slaughter, and my eye full of tears for the maid.—Or dost thou chuse the fight? The combat which thy fathers gave to Trenmor is thine: that thou mayest depart renowned like the sun setting in the west.

King of the race of Morven, said the chief of the waves of Lochlin, never will Swaran fight with thee, first of a thousand heroes! I have seen thee in the halls of Starno, and few were thy years beyond my own.—When shall I, I said to my soul, lift the spear like the noble Fingal? We have fought heretofore, O warrior, on the side of the shaggy Malmor; after my waves had carried me to thy halls, and the feast of a thousand shells was spread. Let the bards send him who overcame to future years, for noble was the strife of heathy Malmor.

But many of the ships of Lochlin have lost their youth on Lena. Take these, thou king of Morven, and be the friend of Swaran. And when thy sons shall come to the mossy towers of Gormal; the feast of shells shall be spread, and the combat offered on the vale.

Nor ship, replied the king. shall Fingal take, nor land of many hills. The desart is enough to me with all its deer and woods. Rise on thy waves again, thou noble friend of Agandecca. Spread thy white sails to the beam of the morning, and return to the ecchoing hills of Gormal.

Blest be thy soul, thou king of shells, said Swaran of the dark brown shield. In peace thou art the gale of spring. In war the mountain storm. Take now my hand in friendship, thou noble king of Morven.

Let thy bards mourn those who fell. Let Erin give the sons of Lochlin to earth; and raise the mossy stones of their fame. That the children of the north hereafter may behold the place, where their fathers fought. And some hunter may say, when he leans on a mossy tomb; here Fingal and Swaran fought, the heroes of other years. Thus hereafter shall he say, and our fame shall last for ever.

Swaran, said the King of the hills, to-day our fame is greatest. We shall pass away like a dream. No sound will be in the fields of our battles. Our tombs will be lost in the heath. The hunter shall not know the place of our rest. Our names may be heard in the song, but the strength of our arms will cease.

(To be Continued.)

† Trenmor was great grandfather to Fingal. The story is introduced to facilitate the dismission of Swaran.

‡ Fingal's first love.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Our thanks are due to "a scribbler" and we promise him our attention next week.

THE GAZETTE

BOMBAY.

WEDNESDAY, 28HT AUGUST 1822.

A report is in circulation, that information has been received in this Country from respectable authority at home, that the ultimatum of England, France, and Austria to Russia, was—that her forcibly possessing herself of Moldavia and Wallachia would be considered as the commencement of war. No reply had been received from Russia—but it had been ascertained, that inmediately on the determination of the allied Powers being kuown at St. Petersburgh, the Emperor Alexander had set out to join his troops on the frontiers.

On Sunday last John Leckie and Wm. Nichol, Esquires, were chosen Elders of the Scotch Church.

FROM THE BOMBAY NA SUMMACHAR,

MONDAY, 26TH AUGUST 1822.

The Travancore, Captain Boag arrived here from the Gulph on the 24th instant. By this opportunity we learn, from a respectable Persian merchant, that an army belonging to the Prince of Persia was stationed at Soolemannia near Bagdad. A body of men from Bagdad, attacked and defeated the Prince's Troops and Soolemannia was taken. The Prince retook Soolemannia after a desperate action, in which a number of men of the Bagdad Army were killed. The Governor of Soolemannia escaped by flight to Bagdad, followed closely by the Army of the Prince.

A Sirdar from Rome, it was reported, with 70.000 men had reached Arzeh Rome, and the Prince of Persia's Brother Abba Mirza, with a Force of 50,000 men had marched to oppose him; whether any battle took place or not is yet unknown.

The Governor of Abushire, Shaik Abdool Russool Khawn, was sent for by Hoossein Alli Mirza of Shirauz, who honored him with a handsome Present, and directed him to prepare to march against Bussora.

At Abushire the market is favourable.

NAUTICAL NOTICES, CHRONICLE and NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS,—August 24th Ship Travancore, John Boog, from Persian Gulph.

Do. 27th Armed Ketch Vigilant, Syrong Doss Mahomed, from Surat.

PASSENGERS.

Per Travancore,—E. Sturmy, Esq.

DEPARTURES.—August, 20th Arab Ship Fawjee, Nacqudah Almas Mahomed, to Penang.

Do. 23rd Ship Medina, (Free Trader,) Hugh Mattison, to Liverpool.

PASSENGERS.

By Medina.—Mrs. McLeane,—Mrs. Newhouse,—Major Hatchison,—Capt. McLeane,—Captain Place,—Lieut. McLeane,—Lieut. Penkin,—Lieut. Boath,—Lieut. Barnes,—Lieut. Faden,—Lieut. Newhouse,—Lieut. Lynel,—Lieut. Workman,—Lieut. Malkeme,—Lieut. Danniel,—Ensign Brown,—Ensign—Mackay.

SHIPS LOADING.

English.—Ship Nestor, for London.
Lord Castle, for Bussorah.
Malabar, for do.
Sydonie, for Mauritius.
Brig Fanny, for do.
Brig Ahmoody, for Malay Coast.

CALCUTTA.

Arrivals at Kedgeree.

July 23.—Ship Catherine, G. Wallace, from Mauritius 10th June and Madras the 15th July.

Do. American Brig Herald, J. Wells, from Salem 6th April.

24. Ship Ceres, H. B. Pridham, from Madras 14th and Vizagapatam 19th July.

25. Ship Dorothy, J. Hargraves, from Liverpool the 7th April.

27. American Ship Bengal, Thomas Moriarty, from Salem and Batavia the 3d July.

28. H. C. Ship Ernaad, Captain D. Jones, from Bombay 4th and Madras 21st July.

OFF CALCUTTA.

July 22.—French Ship Sully.—24. Indian Oak, Catherine, and American Brig Herald.—26. Ceres and Dorothy.—27. Bengal.

PASSENGERS.

Per Dorothy.—Mrs. Jessy Chalmers, Capt. Robert Chalmers, Bengal Army, and Mr. John Bernard, free merchant.

Per Catherine.—Mrs. Law, Mrs. Tomlin, Miss Scotney Ensign D. A. Courtayne, H. M. 87th Foot. Lieut. T. B. Bell, Mr. C. Burnett, Cadet, A. Princep, Esq. Civil Service, and Mr. Mitchell.—For Chandernagore: Mrs. Pappin, Mr. C. Desertang, Mr. A. Desertang, and Mr. Leer.

Per H. C. Ship Ernaad.—From Bombay.—Major Digby, Lieuts. Hunt and Cuppage, Ensign Usher, Asst. Surgeon Erskine, 165 Privates and 16 Followers, H. M. 65th Regt. Lieut. Fearon, H. M. 8th Dragoons.

REMARKS.

The Catherine spoke the Nerbuddah, in Lat 17 North,—H. C. Ship (name not mentioned), arrived in Madras Roads 15th July.

On the 2d May in Lat 4. 4. N. Long. 23. W. the American Brig Herald spoke the Ship Dorothy from Liverpool for Calcutta.

The Pilot who brought in the French Ship Sully, reports, that a Pilot was put on board the Ship Brilliant, on the 17th instant, at P. M.; on the 19th instant, at 6 A. M. the weather cleared up for 5 minutes, when a ship, supposed to be the Brilliant, was seen from the Sully, standing up Channel about 3 miles below the Reef Buoy—but the weather thickened again and no more was seen of the Brilliant: as she had not entered the river according to the latest Report from Kedgeree, it is concluded that the Brilliant put to sea again.

Second Circular.—The Ship mentioned in this *Morning's Report as having come into the New Anchorage with a Pilot Vessel*, proved to be the Brilliant, Captain Hall, from Coringa the 11th Instant, salt laden, having disabled her Rudder, upset her windlass and lost two anchors in the Channel.

The Brilliant is the Ship formerly Commanded by Captain Fenn, which was stranded last year at Nursapore.—She is now the property of the Nawaub of Nellore.

The Pilot of the Brilliant saw the Balcarras yesterday a considerable distance to the Eastward, with a Pilot Vessel, but as the weather was hazy he could not observe her precise situation.

The H. C. Ship Earl of Balcarras, Captain P. Cameron, put back to the New Anchorage on the 25th instant, having struck in the middle ground knocked off her rudder, and lost her anchors

DEPARTURES FROM CALCUTTA.

July 22.—Ship Duke of Lancaster, J. Davies, for Liverpool via Madras.

PASSED TO SEA DURING THE WEEK.

The Belle Alliance, Susan and Stanmore.

PROGRESS OF VESSELS.

At the following Stations on the 27th instant.

DIAMOND HARBOUR.

Remain,—St. Thiago Maior, (P.) and Stonham, (brig) Duke of Lancaster, outward bound.

KEDGEREE.

Remains,—Britannia, outward bound.

NEW ANCHORAGE.

Remain.—H. C. Ships Sir David Scott, Duches of Athol, and Earl of Balcarras, and Brilliant inward bound, with the Clarion, (Amr.) outward bound.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—August 6th, Ship Volunteer. Capt. Thomas Waterman, from Bussorah 2d, and Bushire 12th June, Bombay 23d July, and Pondicherry 5th August.—7th, H. M. Sloop Curlew, Captain R. G. Dunlop, from Trincomalie 5th August.—8th Ship Mahomed Shaw Captain D. Oliver from Singapore 2d, Malacca 4th, and Penang 14th July.—Do. H. M. Ship Glasgow, Capt. B. C. Doyle, from a Cruize.—12th, H. M. Schooner Tender Cochin, Capt. E. Tincombe, from Trincomalie, 9th August.—Do. Ship Francis Warden, Capt. W. Webster, from Bombay 25th July.

DEPARTURES.—August 4th Ship Pascoa, Captain T. Taylor, for Calcutta,—5th H. M. Ship Tees, Captain Thos Coe, on a Cruize.—7th, American Ship Adonis, Capt. B. Halstead, for Calcutta.—8th, Ship George Crutteden, Captain J. J. Bowman, for Masulipatam Coringa, Vizagapatam, and Calcutta.—11th, H. M. Sloop Curlew, Captain R. G. Dunlop, for Trincomalie.—10th. H. C. Ship London, Captain J. B. Sotheby, for China.—Do. H. C. Ship Asia, Capt. Balderson, for Calcutta.—Do. Ship William Money, Captain James Jackson, for Calcutta.—Do. Ship Perserverance, Cpatain. J. H. Carter, for Calcutta.

LIST OF SHIPPING IN THE ROADS.

H. M. Schoner Tender Cochin, Capt. E. Tincombe.
H. M. Ship Glasgow, Captain B. C. Doyle.
Ship Volunteer, Capt. Thomas Waterman.
Ship Mahomed Shaw, Captain D. Oliver.
Ship Fulck, Captain Calfan.
Ship Francis Warden, Capt. W. Webster.
Ship Hamon Shaw, Nacodah Hoossain Been Ibrahim.
Brig Catherine, Captain T. Smith.
Cutter Trial, Captain J. C. Peterson.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGES,

On Monday the 29th July at St. Thomas's Church by the Reverend D. Young, Mr. Sub-Conductor Patrick Furlong of the Gun Carriage manufactory to Mrs. Ann Johnston.

BIRTHS.

At Poonah on Saturday 17th Instant the Lady of Captain James Henderson Dunsterville, Assistant Commissary General, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

At Tiverton Devonshire, on the 25th of February last, Joseph James, Esq. formerly of the Medical Establishment of this Presidency, a man of the warmest affections, and whose friendly hospitality and social disposition joined with principles of the highest integrity justly endeared him to a numerous circle of friends in this country, and whose loss will be long and deeply regretted by his disconsolate family and relatives.

At Mocha, on the 2d Instant Mary Louisa, the Infant daughter of Captain G. Hutchinson, Resident, aged sixteen months and two days.

On the 18th Instant, the Infant Son of Mr. J. F. de Jesus, 27 days.

In Kattywar on the 16th of July last Jane the Infant daughter of Dr. Conwell of this Establishment aged 11 months and 20 days.

At Surat on the morning of the 12th Instant, Lt. Robt. Paterson of the 2d Battn. 3d Regt. Bombay Native Infantry; whose remains were buried with all due Military Honors, and were attended to the grave, by most of the Society of the station.

CALCUTTA.

MARRIAGES.

On the 23d July, at St. John's Cathedral, by the Reverend D. Corrie, Mr. Richard Weimer Purchase, to Miss Charlotte Smith.

On the 24th July, by the Revd. D. Corrie, Captain G. W. Moseley, Second in Command of Baddely's Horse, to Miss Sophia, daughter of the late Colonel Mieselbach.

On the 26th July, at St. John's Cathedral, by the Rev. Mr. Parson James Weir Hogg., Esq. Barrister at Law, to Mary, second daughter of Samuel Swinton Esq. of the Honourable Company's Civil Service.

On the 27th July, at the Cathedral, by the Revd. D. Corrie, Mr. Charles Grillard' to Miss Ann Matia Cornelius.

On Monday, the 29th July, Mr. William Henry Little, to Miss J. Gilbert.

On Tuesday last, the 30th July, at St. John's Church, by the Revd. Mr. Parson, Mr. H. S. Ham, to Miss Elizabeth Myers.

BIRTHS.

On the 26th July, the lady of Dr. MacWhirter, of a daughter.

In Chowringhee, on the morning of the 27th July the lady of Captain William Cunningham, of a son.

On the 27th July, Mrs. M. Portner of a daughter.

On the 29th July, Mrs. T. Bason of a Son.

At Cawnpore, on the 17th July, the Lady of Major Ferris, Ordnance Commissariat, of a Son.

DEATHS.

On the 23d July, Ensign John Charles Dunn, of His Majesty's 56th Regiment, aged 26 years.

On the morning of the 26th July, at the New Anchorage, on Board the Balcarras, Indiaman, Emelia, Wife of Edward Maxwell, Esq. Judge and Magistate of Dinagepore.

On the 28th July, Sub-Conductor Charles Newton, Head Clerk in the Commissary General's Office, much and deservedly lamented.

On the 28th July, aged 7 days, the infant son of G. P. Thompson, Esq. of the Civil Service.

Yesterday, Mrs. Elizabeth Child, Widow of the late Charles Child, Esq. aged 63 years and 8 months.

At Dacca, on the morning of the 21st instant, after a few days illness, His Highness NUSEER-OOL-MULK INTIZAMOODDOULAH, SYUD ALLY KHAN BAHADUR, NUSRUT JUNG, Nawab of Dacca.

Calcutta.

A letter from Allahabad, received in course of the week, states, that the poor people had been apprehensive of a famine from the rains having been so long in setting in; but our Correspondent adds that they had at length apparently set fully in, as it rained heavily when he despatched his letter, and had continued to do so incessantly for 48 hours.

A letter from Benares, dated the 16th instant, states that the weather was very hot there and in the neighbourhood; and that the general complaint was for want of rain. At the Presidency we have no reason to make a similar complaint, since a whole dry day has been a rarity with us for the last three weeks at least.

By a letter from Malwa, dated 9th July, we learn that Sir DAVID OCHTERLONY had moved the Guickwar's Contingent under Captain INGLIS, from Sagore towards the borders of Guzerat, to aid occasionally the Bombay Political Agent on the Myhee. The friends of Major CLOSE may be interested hearing, that he has gone on an exploring excursion towards Tartary. *Supt. to the India Gazette—July 20.*

Tuesday's Shipping Report announced the French ship LA CLARISSE, from Havre de Grace via Bourbon; the Portuguese ship GENERAL LECON, from Lisbon the 21st of June 1821, and Rio de Janeiro 15th May last; and of the ADRIAN, Captain HORN, which left Portsmouth on the 1st April last, having taken 119 days from that place to the Hoogly.

In this forenoon's Bankshall Report we find the following arrivals announced:—

French Ship EDMOND, Capt. M. D LABORLEY' from Bordeaux 6th December.

Ship PORTSEA, Capt. E. WORTHINGTON, from Rangoon 12th July.

The *Edmond* sighted two Brigs in distress to the westward yesterday.

Sup. to the India Gazette, August 1.

Madras.

COURIER OFFICE.

His Majesty's Sloop of War *Curlew*, Captain Dunlop, returned to the Roads on Wednesday morning.

Passenger—Thomas Parry, Esq.

The *Leander* will sail from Trincomalle about the 18th instant, and does not come up to Madras previous to her departure for England.

The *Volunteer* came in from the Gulph early on Tuesday morning. She has brought a number of fine Horses.

Passengers.: Mr. G. Lamb, 2 Armenians, and 2 Persians,—For Calcutta, Mr. Voysey, Prince Faltyaly Khan, and 15 Attendants.

The H. C. Ship *London.* still remains at anchor.

The *Asia* and *William Money* are expected to sail this day for Bengal.

H. C. Ship *Glasgow.* Captain B. C. Doyle, having on board Rear Admiral The Honorable Sir HENRY BLACKWOOD, K. C. B. Naval Commander in Chief, anchored in the Roads this morning.

His *Excellency*, we understand, returns on Sunday morning in the *Glasgow* to Trincomalllie, to join the *Leander.*

Ship *Mohomed Shaw*, Captain Daniel Oliver, also came in the Roads yesterday from Singapore 2d, Malacca 4th, and Penang 14th July.

[*Sup. to the Madras Courier. Aug. 9.*

Ceylon.

JULY 30, 1822.

His Majesty's Ship Liffey. Capt. J. Grant C B. arrived at Trincomalee on the 22d July having left Portsmouth on the 3d April and Rio Janeiro on the 1st June.

By this opportunity have arrived Major General J. Campbell, appointed to the Staff of this Army,—Lady Dorothea Campbell and Family, Major Campbell, A. D. C. and Charles Brownrigg, Esq. of the Civil Service.

[CEYLON GOUT. GAZ.

Pinang.

JUNE 15, 1822.

The Portuguese Ship Castro, from Bombay, passed the Island on Wednesday morning.

Accounts have been received by the Brig Sinkell, from Acheen the 10th Instant, which anchored in the harbour on Thursday evening, of the loss of a large Ship on the West Coast of Sumatra.

The Anne, Captain Gibson, left the harbour on Wednesday morning for the Eastward,

JUNE 17, 1822.

Yesterday evening anchored in the harbour the Ship Samarang, Captain J. Gover, from Bombay the 28th Ultimo; and the Ship Elora, Captain W. Sheriff, from Madras the 7th Instant.

Passengers per Flora :—George Leyburn, Esq. Lieutenant O' Hallaran, Lieutenant Anderson, and the Reverend Mr. Colly.

English Extracts.

THE MORNING CHRONICLE.

LONDON.

THURSDAY, APRIL 25, 1822.

"The *Courier Francais* of 22d April "contains a very long article on the affairs of Greece, extracted from numerous letters of various dates, from the Peloponnesus, Thessaly, and Epirus. The following are extracts from some of the most recent :—

"'The details respecting the late victory gained by the Geeck fleet over the Turks are nearly the same as those already published, both as regards the number of Turkish vessels taken or sunk, at the scene of action, near the Gulf of Lepanto; only we have more accurate details on the direction which the fugitive Turkish vessels took to escape certain destruction. The Greeks, according to their usual tactics, attacked furiously the centre of the Ottoman fleet, where the largest vessels are usually stationed, and among them the Admiral. The vessels forming the two wings of the Turkish fleet, seeing the centre destroyed, fled in different directions, some towards Cephalonia, the others into the Gulf of Gaumenizza; the latter, being closely pursued, were soon overtaken, beaten, captured, or destroyed.

"'The Government of Cephalonia signified to the division which had fled to its coast, that it could not remain there for fear of exciting an insurrection, as happened last year on a similar occasson, when the English Governor of the Port of Zante admitted the Turkish fleet to escape the pursuit of the Greeks. It is, therefore, not true that the Turks took refuge in the Gulf of Lepanto, where they would have been safe. The Greeks, sensible of this, manœuvred so as to intercept the retreat of the Turks into the Gulf of Lepanto, and one of their divisions which followed those that fled towards Cephalonia, soon pressed them closer when they quitted that coast.

"The accounts of Samos, sent by an eye-witness to Odessa, state that the Servians have a considerable army; that LYCURGUS, their Chief, has made many wise regulations; that he undertakes frequent excursions to the coast of Asia Minor, where he has often defeated the Turks, and made great booty. LYCURGUS recognises the General Assembly of the Peloponnesus, and is in alliance with the Cretans, to whom he has lately sent a reinforcement of 2000 young men, well armed.

"Our correspondents promise us details respecting the Central Goverment of Greece, on the laws that have been published, &c. The duties on vessels and goods are levied in the ports and islands in their power; the public contributions are regularly paid, and land and sea forces paid by the State. To meet the expences of the corps lately sent to Epirus and Thessaly, the Government has just put to sale the lands and houses, depending upon fiefs belonging to Sultans (the mother or wives of the Sultan), or to the Chief Agas of the Eunuchs and the Janissaries. Thus the Government will soon be able to meet all the expences of the struggle in which it is engaged.

Letters were yesterday received from Pernambuco, dated 26th February, which mention that every thing was perfectly tranquil there. Through the same channel advices have also been received from Bahia, of later date than those which had previously reached England direct. They mention that the new Provisional Junta, in conformity to the orders of the Cortes, had been established there in a peaceable manner.

NAPLES, MARCH 19.—Private Letters from London state, that the English Government has granted permission to the Neapolitan Government to recruit men in Ireland. In order to preserve order and tranquillity in the country, after the departure of the Austrians, it has been determined to form six foreign Regiments of 1200 men each; and as the negociation for Swiss troops failed, the Irish had been thought of; and Albaness are also to be taken into pay.—*Allgemeine Zeitung.*

CITY, WEDNESDAY EVENING.

No mails have arrived this morning from any part of Europe, but there is one from Jamaica. By this conveyance, information has been received of the failure of the extensive and respectable firm of Messrs. BOYLE and Co. for a very considerable amount. It is feared that Glassgow will suffer severely by this unfortunate event. Trade was very dull at Jamaica, particularly in British manufactures, the Spanish main being now supplied direct from this country.

By a vessel arrived at Hamburgh on the 13th instant, after a quick passage from Pertersburgh, there has been obtained the following extract from the new Russian Tariff,, and which is said to be authentic :—

		1821 R. C.	1822. R. C.
Sugar, in loaves, and crushed, per pood		1 50	Prohibited
Ditto, white, and brown		1 0	1 50
Coffee		3 3	Unaltered.
Rum, Arrack Cognac	of 10 degrees	20 0	Unaltered, but now only admitted at the port of St. Petersburgh.
	from 10 to 15	30 0	
	15 and above	40 0	
Wine, per hogshead		30 0	Unaltered.
Wine, in bottles		0 40	
Twist, white, per pood		2 25	4 0
Ditto, coloured, id.		2 40	5 0
Cotton goods, white cambrics, prints, velveteens &c. per lb.		0 50	0 55
Jaconets, muslins		1 80	Unaltered.
Cotton stuffs, coloured, printed, woven with hemp, wool, or flax		Prohibited.	
Nankeens		0 50	Prohibited.
Woollen stuffs, cloth and kerseymere (with the exception of white, green, or black are prohibited), per lb.		0 60	0 50
Camlets, shalloons, moreens		0 40	0 50
Flannel and carpets		0 20	0 50
Merinos only of one colour		1 50	2 50
Silk stuffs, of one colour		4 0	3 50
Ditto, printed		Prohibited.	
Mixed silk stuffs, per lb.		1 50	3 30
Toilinets		0 50	1 0
Linnen, of all sorts		Prohibited.	

It is difficult to reconcile the accounts of the flourishing state of the country, and especially of the finances, with the circumstance that the officers of the army on half-pay, a class of men entitled at all times to the most prompt attention, have been deprived of their poor pittance due on the 24th of last month, for full three weeks beyond the usual time of payment. We have heard the delay attributed to a certain great Personage's not signing the warrant for payment, which cannot surely be the case, and therefore we must look to some other cause for this hardship inflicted on these brave men. We have received several letters on this subject

rom officers exposed to great inconvinience by the delay, having entered into engagements on the faith of the usual payment.

[*The Morning Chronicle*,—*April* 25.

A London paper states, "on good authority," that the Turks, when they got possession of Kydonia, took a thousand young Greek children, and having tied them together, two and two, hung them up on trees, and amused themselves by shooting at them. The Monasteries of Mount Athos derive their subsistence from lands they possess in Macedonia. Thessaly, &c. which are superintended by people belonging to the order. All these superintendants, to the number of 1200, were suddenly seized and hung, without their having given the least offence, and before the convents had risen in arms, which they were forced to do for their own safety. Of these horrible cruelties we hear not a syllable from our agents in Turkey, though the moment a Greek, from the wrongs offered to his kindred, is driven to retaliate, the outrage immediately finds its way in an exaggerated shape into the ministerial journals.

Travellers tell us that there is no European Government whose servants are so universally corrupt as the Russians. An article in a German paper just received, shows that this is no calumny upon the Muscovites. A commission had been appointed in 1819 to inquire into certain abuses in the Government of Siberia; and the result is, that the Governor of the province, with *six hundred and seventy-eight civil officers* have been found guilty of fraud and peculation of various kinds, and have in consequence been dismissed, punished, or reprimanded. The delinquents, we should suppose, comprise a majority of the whole civil officers in the province. It is creditable to ALEXANDER that the fear of exposing the character of his government has not prevented him from doing justice upon such a band of defaulters. But there are no parliamentary burghs in Siberia—no aldermen of influence, with servants who become gratuitous knaves for their master's benefit.

[*The Scotsman*,—*April* 20.

We have been informed on good authority, that Mr. Serjeant HULLOCK is not likely in future to come this circuit, as he is shortly to become Solicitor-General in the room of Sir J. COPLEY, who will be made Attorney-General; and Sir R. GIFFORD will be elevated to the Bench, in the place of Baron WOOD, who retires. We also hear that a silk gown has been offered to Mr. BROUGHAM, on the ground of his having been Attorney-General to her late MAJESTY, but that he has declined accepting it unless a similar compliment is paid to Mr. DENMAN; though he has no objection to receive one, if offered him whout reference to his late appointment as principal legal adviser to the late QUEEN—*Durham Chronicle.*

There are about 12 candidates for the City Pleadership, which would become vacant in case Mr. BOLLAND shonld obtain the office of Common Serjeant. The public do not know that these places are mere matters of bargain and sale. The late Recorder stepped from one of them into the Common Serjeantship, and from thence into the office of Recorder. Mr. KNOWLYS, the present Recorder, bought his office of Pleader when he was appointed Common Serjeant, and sold it for 1000l. to Mr. BOLLAND.—The annual profits far exceed the interest of the money.

The Morning Cronicle.—April 24.

MR. CANNING.

LIVERPOOL, APRIL 25, 1822.

Annexed you have Mr. Canning's answer to the invitation which was sent to him by Mr. Hollinshead, (as Chairman of the Meeting,) which was held for the purpose of requesting that Mr. Canning would visit Liverpool, and dine with his friends previous to his leaving this country for India.

A very numerous and highly respectable Meeting was held this day at the King's Arms, to hear the answer of Mr. Canning; and it was immediately resolved, that a Committee of twenty-five Gentlemen should be nominated to carry the resolution of the friends of our distinguished Representative into effect.

It is also proposed to present a Piece of Plate to Mr. Canning, and the sum of 500l. was subscribed in about ten minutes, towards a fund for that purpose.

(COPY.)

"*London, April* 20, 1822.

"MY DEAR SIR—Mr. Bolton has this inst. delivered to me your letter of Wednesday last, inclosing the Resolutions of the Meeting of the preceding day.

"It is impossible for me, adequately, to describe what I feel upon this new and flattering expression of kindness on the part of those to whom I am already under so many and so great obligations.

"It must be unnecessary for me to say with how much pride, as well as pleasure, I accept the invitation, with which I am honoured in the third Resolution.

"I do, indeed, rejoice to have such an opportunity afforded to me of testifying, in person my respectful gratitude for that unvarying and partial indulgence, with which, during a period of ten years, my public services have been over valued by my friends at Liverpool, and favourably accepted by all my constituents.

"I presume it will best suit our mutual convenience, that our meeting should not take place till after the close of the Session. I shall then be at your command, for whatever may be the period of your selection.

"I have the honour to be, with the truest esteem and regard,

"My dear Sir,

"Your obliged and faithful Servant

(Signed) "GEO. CANNING."

THE LATE FATAL DUEL.

This subject is one of the highest interest and importance, not only to the individuals more immediately concerned, but to the public in general. The circumstances which led to the meeting are the topic of general conversation, and have been very industriously perverted in publications on the ministerial side of politics. Our reasons for not going into details, or even correcting these misrepresentations, will be given afterwards. Our own opinions respecting the right of discussion are well known. But very different opinions are entertained in some quarters; and our study has been not to act upon what law should be, but upon what it is understood to be. We therefore abstain, for the present, from all discussion of the circumstances which led to this melancholy *rencontre*—circumstances which, if we are not greatly misinformed, set the conduct of some of the highest ministerial functionaries in Scotland in a more extraordinary point of view than even their patronage of, and *partnership* in, the Beacon. The first moment, however, that we feel ourselves at liberty to enter on the subject, we shall do so fearlessly. And we regret extremely that we are compelled to delay even for a single week, laying before the public such further information as we have obtained regarding that system of *subornation of slander*, and of concealed calumny, which has so long disgraced this part of the empire.

For the present, we subjoin the following excellent article from the *True Briton*.

It has often been observed, that when the nature of the provocation given leaves a man of sense no other alternative for vindicating his character but the "ultimate argument of fools," there is a sort of retributive justice in the issue; and in no case has this justice been more equitable and complete than in the recent Affair of Honour between Sir A. Boswell of Auchinleck and Mr. Stuart the younger, of Dunearn. We must regret the personal termination of this matter. We most deplore that a gentleman, descended from an ancient family, and having some pretentions to literature, should have been the victim. But still when we look at the moral lesson which is read to those who, from political motives, cast slanders around them with unsparing hand, we must say that the public advantage far more than counterbalances the private loss. For some time past, the arguments of the friends of even temperate reform have been met by every species of abuse, both in this city and in the Scottish metropolis; and we have, in the course of the present session, heard words uttered in an assembly, the object and character of which should ever be the protection of private life and public liberty, which struck us as having hardly any other object than the provocation of a duel. We do know that, in both countries, the most gross and unwarranted slanders that could issue from the press in its most degraded & abominable form have been backed, applauded, and participated in by those whose affluent station and responsibility would have made us hope for something very different. In Scotland especially, where, from the smallness of the society, the private doings of men are more generally known and talked of, this system has been of late carried to the greatest length; and against no man has it been more keenly, perseveringly, and unjustly practised than against James Stuart of Dunearn. Every one who knows that gentleman as the private friend of the Earl of Rosslyn, of Robert Ferguson of Raith, and his brother the General, must be aware that Mr Stuart's honour, character and conduct are above all question. But it requires only a slight glance at the dying leaves of the sentinel, or at the dead and putrifying ones of the Beacon, to find how dark has been the purpose, and how numerous and malignant the thrusts which have been aimed at him. The calumnies were, of course, without foundation; and the calumniators have now the satisfaction (such as it is) of knowing that the last and consummating charge—that of coward, was altogether without foundation. We deplore the issue; and, were ours the only means by which it could be promulgated, we should fell ourselves justified in burying the recollection in the grave of the fallen; but the tale is upon all the wings of fame, & occupying all the tongues of rumour, & therefore we think right to call the attention of our readers to the moral—a moral, than which nothing more salutary has been proclaimed to the world since we began our labours. When those persons, high in name, in office, in literary and honourable pretension, shall overhang the bier of their coadjutor, or shall see his ample and ancient hall standing tenantless, in consequence of the result of an organised system of slander and detraction, their feelings must be such as every man must pity; but those feelings, bitter as they must be, are salutary—they proclaim, in a voice more dread and impressive than any law, that no doubling of plot and plan, no ornament of name, and no shield of office, can hide the slanderer from the bolt of retribution. We are disposed to account poor Boswell only as the servant to a mightier source of slander; and on this consideration, we are inclined to wish that the fatal bullet had taken another direction, and that the very centre from which all the calumny, which, originating in its most malignant form in Scotland, has been imitated here, had been transpierced, were it not that we are no friends to duelling, and that thus the more guilty have space given them to repent. Repent they must, and that bitterly. Let them repent on; for their repenting will be the means of freeing the political disputes of this country from a system of warfare which was most disgraceful to the actors, and which must, but for this timely and effectual check, have tarnished the character, and tainted the morals of the nation.

It is not usual to write thus about a duel; but let it be borne in mind, that the rencontre to which we allude was the result of no private quarrel—of no moral or civil wrong done by the one party to the

other, in their individual and private capacities. It is a public affair—an affair affecting more deeply the best interests of this country, than many of those battles of which reports have been issued in every shape, and for which bonfires have been kindled at every market-cross, and candles lit up in every window. It is a sort of moral Waterloo, calculated to restore and consolidate that private honour and honesty, which were once accounted the legitimate governors of every British dispute, of what nature soever. We are warm advocates for political discussion whether spoken or printed; and as such we must rejoice at the consequence to which the Scottish political duel must lead,—the washing out of the foulest stain that ever disgraced and degraded the periodical literature of country.

The Scotsman, April 6.

A remarkable circumstance hae occurred within these few weeks at Bagshot. Four women have been delivered of children, and each with the loss of a right hand above the wrist. The only way the circumstance can be accounted for, is, that the postman who delivers the letters has the same defect, and it is supposed that on his delivering the letters, his appearance made an impression on the minds of the women when in a state of pregnancy.

The Rev. Alex. Webster, probationer, has been appointed second Minister to the Scottish Church at Madras, with a salary of L.800 per annum. [*The Scotsman,—April* 13.

The exceedingly delicate state of his MAJESTY's health obliged him to quit the Drawing Room on Tuesday soon after four o'clock. This unfortunate event occasioned many severe disappointments for the company continued to arrive at the Palace more than one hour after the KING had retired, and a great number of persons of distinction were obliged to return home without having been presented.

It is whispered in the political circles, that the names of the Spanish Ambassador and suite, who were present at the Levee on Friday and at the Drawing Room on Tuesday, were omitted in the Court Circular by an order from the highest authority.—What can this mean?

The Court Newsman, in his account of foreign ladies of distinction present in the Drawing Room on his MAJASTY's Brith-day, forgot to mention Miss ONIS, who accompanied her father the Chevalier ONIS, the Ambasador of Spain. The ease, sprightliness, and grace of this beautiful and amiable young lady, furnished a fresh proof how justly her countrywomen merit their high reputation for endearing and fascinating qualities.

Madame CHRISTOPHE, *ci-divant* Empress of HAYTI, is about to take up her residence at Blackheath. It is generally understood that she has saved about 1,500l. per annum, from the wreck of her deceased husband's fortune.

[*The Morning Chronicle,—April* 26.

IRELAND.

DUBLIN. APRIL 22.—The Magistrates of the County of Clare, assembled at Ennis-corthy, on the 11th inst. state in a Circular, that "the failure of the Potatoe Crop has been so extensive, that we cannot calculate the proportion of our population of 209,000 who will be without food for the th ee months preceding the getting in of the new crops, at less than three-fourths of the whole." They claim assistance to enable them "to avoid the evils of absolute starvation, with its equally destructive consequences, rapine and disease." The picture, it is said, is applicable to a great part of the Counties of Kerry, Galway, Cork, Mayo, Roscommon, and even of Limerick.

THE ARCTIC EXPEDITION.—On the 9th of March last, at six o'clock, A. M. a countryman, who was employed gathering seaweed on the Irris shore, in the parish of Cloumauny, county of Donegal, found a bottle which had been thrown out by his Majesty's ship Fury, Captain Parry, in lat. 62 8. N. long. 62. 27. W. The countryman, anxious to ascertain the contents of the bottle, conceiving it contained something which might be valuable to him, instantly broke it, and found a paper, on which was inserted the following, in seven different langvages:—

"His Majesty's ship Fury.—Set off July, 1821 lat. 62. 8 N. long. 62. 27. W. At one P. M. moderate breezes, from the Northward, dull misty weather. Hecla in company.

"W. PARRY, Commander."

This paper he gave to Mr. Chichester, who immediately transmitted it to the Admiralty. The shore where the bottle was found is in lat. 55. 15. N. long. 7. 28. W.

It is melancholy to read of the state of the Irish peasantry in the Papers received to-day, from which we make the following afflicting extract:—

STATE OF THE POOR.—The provincial Papers of the Sonth and West are loaded with the most melancholy details, not only of the distress and starvation of the poor in several counties of Munster and Connaught. but also of the state of destitution to which the landlords are reduced. We select the following paragraphs from some of these papers.—*Dublin Evening Post, April* 25.

It is stated from unquestionable authority, that seven persons died last week in the neighbourhood of Killydesart, from actual want. The streets of Ennis are lined with labourers and tradespeople, who stand leaning against the houses, their arms folded, and despair in their countenances. In conversing with some of them, they tell me they have from one to six acres of land, with a cabin, but their potatoes having failed, they have neither present food nor seed for the next season; they have left their land waste, and have, with their famillies, become wanderers through the country.—*Galway Advertiser.*

In truth it can no longer be concealed—even if there was any good reason for doing so—that, what with the failure of the last potatoe crop, the total want of employment throughout the country, and the low prices of every description of agricultural produce, not only is one class threatened with an absolute want of food, but the other has before it the prospect of an entire abstraction of rents, and the consequent inability on their part either to relieve the sufferings of the poor, or contribute to the payment of the Revenue.—*Cork Southern Report.*

The trial of Robert Cussen, for breaking into house of John Shelton, Esq. of Rossmore, in this County, at the head of a band of insurgents (of which he was leader), has excited considerable attention. He was found guilty, chiefly on the evidence of two young ladies, the daughters of Mr. John Shelton, who, however, gave the evidence with every anxiety to be merciful. and through whose intercession his case is likely to be mercifully considered.—The prisoner was above the condition of a peasant.—*Limerick Chronicle.*

The Morning Chronicle, April 27.

AMERICA.

The United States, it appears, are at length about to make a formal recognition of the independence of the Spanish American colonies. The President, in a message to Congress on the 8th ult., describes the present state of these provinces, and mentions that communications had been made to some of the European Governments on the subject, but they were not disposed to join the United States in this step. Neither justice nor policy, however, he thinks, require the American Government to act with reserve as to this point any longer. "When we regard," says the Message, "the great length of time which the war has been prosecuted, the complete success which has attended it, in favour of the provinces, the present condition of the parties, and the utter inability of Spain to produce any change in it, we are compelled to conclude that its fate is settled, and that the provinces which have declared their independence, and are in the enjoyment of it, ought to be recognised." The Americans will thus be the first to establish more intimate commercial relations with the new Republics. The President does not anticipate that this measure will interrupt the existing good understanding between the United States and Spain.

The Scotsman, April 13.

Extract of a letter from Washington, dated the 20th of March:—"The whole Cabinet were unanimous on the subject of the recognition of of the Independence of the South American Colonies: it is expected that the recognition will extend to six Soverign States—viz. Buenos Ayres, Chili, Mexico, Colombia, Brazil, and Peru. The PRESIDENT has fixed upon a Gentleman of high standing for one of our Envoys to South America. It is reported that an Ambassador is on his way from Mexico to Washington; and that he is empowed to contract for the building and equipping, in the United States, of a respectable marine for the Mexican Government. The Buenos Ayres Government has declared its determination to grant no exclusive commercial privileges—this is agreeable to our Administration, which had previously said it wished for none; and it must be glad that other nations are not to have them. M. DA COSTA, Secretary to the Portuguese Legation, has arrived at New York."

Morning Chronicle,—April 26.

NATIONS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE MEASURES OF THEIR GOVERNMENT.

Shaping out oracles to rule the world
Afresh, for they were waxing out of date;
And mortals dared to ponder for themselves,
To weigh kings in the balance, and to speak
Of freedom—the forbidden fruit.

———have ceased
To justify my deeds unto myself—
The last infirmity of evil.

Manfred, by Lord Byron.

The evils which arise from bad government fall only very remotely, if at all, on those persons who exercise its functions. In general, they affect only the governed. This is an important truth, which, however obvious it may appear, is worthy of some elucidation. CHARLES I. and LOUIS XVI. are solitary instances of monarchs who have suffered acutely from acting on bad principles of government. But how numerous the deaths, how flagrant the judicial murders, how vast the miseries, which the bad measures of governors have brought

on their subjects! Ministers may be turned out of office, may be the victims of public execration, or of popular malice, or may drag out the remains of their wretched lives—the prey of disappointed ambition. They may have some moments of anxiety as to the preservation of their places,—they may pass a sleepless night because their master has frowned,—they may be teased by the cravings of dependents for a large share of the national wealth, or of members of the Legislature who have bartered the good of their constituents for ministerial favour,—they may be perplexed by the difficulty of choosing between two opposite measures, each of which promises equally to add to their influence; but what proportion do all these petty troubles of one or a few individuals bear to the long train of miseries which a single decree, a bank restriction act, for example, brings on a large majority of the governed? By what means can the tears and wailings of those who think obedience a duty penetrate into the cabinet of Ministers, or be felt amidst the dazzling glitter of military power? It is even a possible case, that when the people, driven by despair, are guilty of excesses, and are sabred or shot, Ministers, who should sink with shame at so much public distress, may find, in the calamities of the subjects, as great an occasion of triumph and exultation, as if an invading despot were repulsed and destroyed.

It is even very generally the case, that the degradation of the governed is considered as the security and advantage of those who govern. The taxes, which dry up the sources of national prosperity, which deprive the rich of their luxuries, and the poor of their bread, swell the wealth of avaricious, and increase the influence of ambitious rulers. That war which sheds the blood of many thousand subjects, augments the dominions of a prince, and places a large army at his control. A suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act is thought by some to add to the security of our rulers, however it may diminish our comfort and liberty. A law which punishes forging of bank notes, so easily counterfeited as those of the Bank of England, may spare legislators the trouble of inquiring into the causes of crime, and the best means of preventing it, while it fills our cities with scenes of blood, and shocks the moral feelings of the nation. All the apparent advantages of these and of many other acts of government, belong entirely to the governors of society: while all the evils which result from them fall, and always will fall, exclusively on the governed. They spare no class of subjects, but are shared by the poorest weaver and the richest manfacturer—by the most destitute day-labourer and the most opulent landlord. They may fall heavier on the poor man than on the rich; but some or other of them affect all classes, except those who are in possession of the government, or are the instruments of its will. The conclusion which we wish to press on the attention of our readers is, that nearly all the evils which result from bad government fall not on sovereigns or their ministers, but on the people. Now for the theoretical application of this fact.

"Natural and moral evil," says Mr. MALTHUS "seen to be the instruments employed by the Deity, in admonishing us to avoid any mode of conduct which is not suited to our being, and will consequently injure our happiness,"* In this sentiment we fully agree with him, and regard "the uneasiness we feel from repletion, the injuries that we inflict on ourselves or others in anger, and the inconvenience we suffer on the approach of poverty," as admonitions that we have done wrong. Dr. PALEY states, "that God wills and wishes the happiness of his creatures." He supposes, like Mr. MALTHUS, every particle of evil is an admonition of the Deity to avoid the actions which occasion it. As the criterion, however, for determining what actions are right or wrong, he employs the good or evil which results from them to society, or to mankind at large. But it is so very difficult, perhaps impossible, to ascertain this, and so easy for each individual to judge of his own feelings, that, in practice, whatever an individual is conscious of resulting from his own actions, is taken by him as the criterion for determining whether they are right or wrong. Experience teaches us, that nobody but theoretical writers, and the rulers of society, and they only in theory, ever think of making the good of society the motive of their actions, or the criterion for giving them names; while they and all other men act with a view to their own happiness, and blame themselves for those actions which they clearly see are productive of misery to themselves. This is the motive for the actions of the rulers of mankind; and as they never feel the consequences of their own conduct, as far as government is concerned, we need not be surprised that they are never in any haste to reform their system. From the nature of things, the nation, individually as the sufferers, are truly the responsible parties. Notwithstanding this plain reasoning, and notwithstanding the fact, that the most trifling impost has some influence on the condition of the poorest man, reasoners can yet be found who tell us, "Subjects have nothing to do with the laws but to obey them." They teach us, it is as great a duty to be submissive under political sufferings, as under changes in the weather. They might as well admonish us to take no thought of a broken leg, or unresistingly to let a fever prey on our vitals. According to the doctrines of these persons the evils resulting from bad government are the commands of the Deity to those who suffer them to reform their opinions as to government. They are punishments inflicted by him for some of our errors on political matters; just as the miseries which flow from superstition must be regarded as punishments for the delusions which men fall into relative to his nature. We infer, therefore, that the individuals who form the great mass of the governed are at all times more to blame for the evils of bad government,—for the wars, taxes, bad laws, of which they complain than the one man who is King, or than the few men who are his Ministers and advisers.

This may, perhaps, be a bitter, but we are persuaded that it is a salutary truth; and it must be felt and acted on by the great body of every society, before the political condition of mankind can be much improved. All political writers shew their conviction, however of the influence which the people exercise over the course of affairs; for they all labour to obtain the public approbation for their favourite measures. Our present distress seems even to convince landholders, farmers, and capitalists, that their sufferings have been caused by their own counsels and must be remedied by themselves. They now perceive that the war which they demanded for the protection of their property has ended by transferring it to the hands of our rulers and their satellites. Self-love may make men slow to acknowledge themselves as the authors of their misfortunes; but in general they readily believe the same truth of their neighbours. We for example, shall easily be convinced that the massacres of the French Revolution, the despotism of a successful general, his subsequent attempt to obtain universal dominion, and the final subjugation of the country, were owing to the blind obedience with which this lively people readily honoured every ruffian who had the courage to usurp the name and functions of government, to their excessive vanity, and their love of military glory. BONAPARTE only rode on their folly to the goal of his wishes. They allowed him to misuse their power and, *nature* punished *them*, not *him*, with a long series of severe calamities.

But although the responsibility of the great mass of the individuals who compose a nation should be denied in despotic governments, from the difficulty of tracing that power which the government exercises to its source in the opinions of its subjects, yet it will be readily granted of those nations where the principle of representation is known and acted on. Nobody will deny, for example, that the inhabitants of the United States, who in a manner govern themselves, are strictly and directly responsible for all the evils of bad government. The principle of representation is not so perfectly acted on in our country as in America. But even here the influence of the people over the actions of government has in many instances been made manifest. If our Ministers have not been the patrons of economy, the advocates of reform, the guardians and protectors of liberty in every corner of the world, they have at least been long supported in such measures by a large portion of the people. Blind to the most obvious truths, men are still found who prefer the poor rewards which Ministers can bestow, to the ample, if untaxed, fruits of their own industry,—who think a life of dependence on the will of one or two men more honourable than labour. With a large portion of the nation supporting the present Ministry, we need not wonder at the whole suffering from them. It may even be proved that all the evils of bad government, for which Nature makes the people responsible, are derived in the first instance, from their opinions. The great duty of each and all of us is to be careful to form correct opinions; for there can be no doubt that *these* are the original source of all the power possessed by Government.

H.

The Scotsman Feb. 9.

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* See Essay, on Population, 5th ed. b. i. v.c. 1.

FREE TRADE.

Mr. Wallace, Vice-President of the Board of Trade, is bringing in a bill for the purpose of making London an emporium for the introduction of Foreign Manufactures of all descriptions; so that foreigners may have the advantage of making up their cargoes with foreign goods as well as with British goods. The plan will be, to build large warehouses in London for the purpose of receiving and vending the manufactures of all other countries free of duty, both upon their ingress and their egress; and this is for the purpose of giving foreigners an opportunity of supplying themselves with assorted cargoes, the produce of every part of the world, in England; at the same time it is expected that they will take an equal proportion, or a due porportion, of British manufactured goods along with these foreign manufactured goods. On a general principle, we certainly approve of the principle of a free trade, which means nothing more than receiving all goods from all nations, and sending all sorts of goods to any nation that thinks proper to take them, This looks well enough in theory, and certainly the idea is good generally; but we hardly think that it will bear inves igation, when examined by the principle of simplicity. In all trades and among all nations there is much locality: England makes particular goods cheaper than India makes them; and India, on the contrary, makes other goods cheaper than England can—and probably owing to local circumstances, which cannot be accounted for on any principle whatever. England, therefore, is going to build warehouses for the purpose of placing on the same counter a piece of dear English silk handkerchiefs, and a piece of cheap India silk handkerchiefs;—which will

the foreigner take?—The cheap India silk handkerchiefs, to be sure. Would a Birmingham man build a warehouse in Birmingham, for the purpose of giving the advantage to a Sheffield man of exposing his hardware goods on the same counter to a purchaser of any country? Would a Stroudwater man erect a warehouse for the philanthropic purpose of exposing, at the same time, the Leeds man's goods in the same warehouse, and in the same town? Or would the Leeds man be so accommodating to the Stroudwater man?

It appears to us that that which will not hold good on the principle of individuality will not be good on that of generality. Why should England go to the expense of building warehouses for exhibiting to foreign merchants the manufactures of foreign countries at the same time she exhibits her own to him? Even admitting them both to be equally excellent and cheap, why should we give the foreign merchant so uncalled-for an opportunity of, even by possibility, taking the foreign article and leaving the English article? But as many goods in England are inevitably dearer than foreign goods of the same sort, why should we be at the expense of placing both articles upon the same counter, when the foreigner is sure to take the foreign in preference to our own? Though we are the advocates for as free a trade as possible, yet we cannot see the policy of this new plan of trade. Our plan with regard to all foreign goods would be to tax them upon their entry into this country, whether they were brought into the country for the purpose of being sent out again or not If an article comes into a country, it ought to leave a profit, however trifling, to the country receiving it. Of what possible use is it to receive any thing, except it leave something? It is as bad as the notion of digging a hole one day and filling it up again the next. We would not receive any goods whatever duty-free; a proper duty should be attached to every thing entering the country, and particularly when imported in foreign ships. On the contrary, we would suffer every thing to be exported free of duty, the profit arising from the production to the country being, in our opinion, sufficient, without a farthing profit in the shape of duty. We wish however, in expressing our opinions on these subjects, to be understood generally, and not particularly. What would be thought of a man who fed poultry for sale in London, who should fit up a shop, so that the Exeter man might have an opportunity of displaying his cheap goose on the counter of the London poulterer's shop, in comparison with the probably necessarily dear London goose? Wouldnot the Exeter man have good reason to call the London man a goose for doing such a foolish thing. For our own part, we should be inclined to take the Exeter goose, at 4s., in preference to the London goose of 8s. We think the experiment very dangerous, so far as the particular prosperity of the English manufactures is concerned.

Mr. Webb Hall. in a letter to Earl Bathurst, contends that neither the repeal of the Agricultural Horse Tax, nor that of the Malt Tax will postpone the ruin of any farmer for a single minute. This gentleman still contends, that nothing but protecting duties will have the desired effect; and without which, he says, even our best lands will cease to be cultivated.

The Observer, March 25.

PARLIAMENTARY PROCEEDINGS.

HOUSE OF LORDS, MONDAY, MARCH, 4.

The Assizes Commission Bill was read a third time, and passed.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, MONDAY, MARCH, 4.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

Mr. MABERLEY wished to receive some explanation relative to the extraordinary difference which had existed between the finance account laid before the House by the noble marquis on a former evening, and those accounts which were annually laid before the house, and from which hon. members were in the habit of deriving their information. The hon. gentleman concluded by moving, "That an account be laid before the house, distinctly stating how the difference arose between the account referred to by the noble marquis and the annual accounts laid before the house, together with the amount of such difference."—Ordered.

MR. HUNT.

Mr. Alderman WOOD rose to call the attention of the house to a recent instance of cruelty which had been practised upon Mr. Hunt. He had that morning received a letter from him, from which he would read an extract to the house. On Thursday last Dr. Coulston and Mr. Newman, two of the visiting magistrates, had attended the gaol, and had given orders, that a small door through which air was admitted to his apartment should be closed. But that was not half the cruelty which had been practised. Mr. Hunt said that in consequence of his confinement his eyes had been so injured that he had become nearly blind. The day before he wrote the letter a painful operation was to be performed by the surgeon of the gaol assisted by another surgeon, for the purpose of extracting a tumour from the retina of the right eye. He had taken every precaution to guard against his family becoming acquainted with the circumstance, but it had by some means transpired, and his son and a female ward had presented themselves at the prison door, begging for admittance. Mr. Hardy had regretted, in answer to their request, that he could not comply with it, even if Mr. Hunt's life was at stake. He went on to say that he was ordered to bathe the inflamed part in cold water, and at night to foment it, and the physician stated that it was quite necessary that a nurse should remain up with him during the night, but this was refused unless Mr. Hunt was contented to receive the attendance of one of the women convicts. The worthy alderman proceeded to state that after an imprisonment of two years it was cruelty to treat Mr. Hunt with such rigorous severity. Before he concluded, he was anxious to say a word upon the conduct of the present High Sheriff—conduct marked by humanity, and reflecting credit upon that gentleman. He had, on Saturday last, sent down orders to Ilchester, to desire that the late restrictions should be removed, and that Mr. Hunt should be restored to that state of comparative freedom which he formerly enjoyed. Whatever might be the result of that communication he could not pretend to say, but he trusted that if it produced no mitigation in the treatment of Mr. Hunt, parliament would interfere between the magistrates and the sufferer.—The petition was brought up, and ordered to be printed.

DR. LUSHINGTON presented a petition to the same effect from the Inhabitants of Ilchester.—Sir I. COFFIN said that he supported this motion at the request of his constituents, and because he believed that it contained allegations which it was but fair to investigate.—Ordered to be printed.

Sir R. WILSON presented a similar petition from the Inhabitants of Eccles.—Ordered to be printed.

POOR LAWS.

Mr. [redacted] gave notice, that on the 30th of April he would offer to the attenttion of the house a bill to amend the law relating to the relief of the poor.—(Hear.) He wished the house to understand that he did not charge himself with prosecuting the measure, if the plan of the noble marquis regarding the advance of 4,000,000l. to parishes were carried into effect.

ARMY ESTIMATES.

On the motion of the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, the house resolved itself into a committee of supply.

Lord PALMERSTONE rose and said, it was his intention to contrast the number and expense of the army for the present year, with the estimates of last year, and to show that there was a just reduction in both for the present year. The number of men which would be proposed for the current year was less by 12,304, than the number required for the last year. There was also a reduction in the charge to the amount of 537,449l. There were different modes for carrying into effect those reductions; but the most advisable was that by the reduction of companies, as it combined the greatest saving of expense with other advantages. There were two entire regiments of cavalry to be reduced, and two troops in each remaining regiment. The noble lord proceeded to state the different reductions in the number of forces, as well as in the charges for their maintenance. An allusion had been made to the estimates sanctioned by the Finance Committee of 1817, as to the peace establishment of the army. In their Report they limited the whole expense of that department to 8,500,000l. including the militia. To this were to be added certain pensions to the amount of 260,000l. which were expected to arise upon the return of the army of France, making together 8,760,000l. But the committee would see that the estimates of this year were considerably within that mark, for the total charge for the year was but 6,103,068l. exclusive of extraordinaries.

In the Ordinaries, as before stated, there was a saving of	537,449
In the Commissariat (England)	66,929
In Barracks (ditto)	15,900
In Extraordinaries (exclusive of £200,000. to be paid by the E. I. Company)	100,000
Total permanent saving	720,278
But for the Yeomanry which were put on duty owing to the state of Ireland	40,000
Total saving as at present	760,278
But when the E. I. Company pay their share, add	200.000
And the whole saving in the Ordinaries and Extraordinaries of the Army, as contrasted with last year, will be	960,278

The noble lord concluded by moving, a vote of 68,000 men for the present year.

Colonel DAVIES considered the noble lord's statement very unsatisfactory. The country expected economy, but there was still the greatest waste and profusion observable in the charges for the Army for the year. In the reductions which were made, the list of officers was almost untouched, because ministers were unwilling to diminish their patronage. He differed from the noble lord as to the amount saved this year, contrasted with the last. The charge for last year, exclusive of the expence of reducing certain corps, was—

Only	£6,493,677
This year	6,019.892
Sum saved in fact	473,785

But this was 53,000l. less than it ought to be charged, for there were 15 regiments of cavalry either on their way to or returning from India. These, as they were charged to the East India Company, ought not to be charged to the estimates. Deduct then this 53,000l. and the saving, in fact, would be but 420,000l. as compared with last year; and this was considerably

short of the million which the noble lord talked of. The hon. member then proceeded to comment upon other parts of the noble lord's speech. He contended that a reduction by regiments would be more economical than reducing by companies. He would propose to increase the reduction of troops from 12,000 to 15,000 men. He would do away with the staff corps altogether The hon. member then proceeded to point out some other reductions, and concluded by moving, as an amendment, that the number of troops to be voted should be reduced to 65,502. The reductions were principally to be made in the colonies.

Mr. HUME observed, that last year the number of rank and file on our military establishment amounted to 70,000 men, of these 28,300 were in the colonies, of which number a great reduction was naturally expected; but the reduction was no more than 400. He agreed that in the whole expense of the establishment there had been altogether a reduction of 550.000l. but that was not to the extent which the country had a right to expect. Last year the Guards amounted to 17,000, although, in 92, they were only 7,000. He wished to know why this force should be larger now than in 1792. The Horse-Guards were most expensive troops; every one of the men cost the country as much as a junior clerk in a public office; and he would much rather see the junior clerks retained, and a great number of these men discharged. He concluded by moving that the number of 58,304 men be substituted instead of the number moved for.

Sir J. NEWPORT supported the original motion, on the ground that the state of Ireland, and of Europe generally, called for an efficient military force.

General GASCOYNE, Mr. WILMOT, Mr. WARRE, Captain O'GRADY, Mr. CALCRAFT, and Sir G. HARDINGE, also supported the original motion; and Mr. H. G. BENNET, Lord ALTHORPE, and Sir R. FERGUSON, the amendment of Mr. HUME.

The house divided on Mr. HUME's amendment.

For the original motion.	196
For the amendment.	51
Majority. . . . .——	145

Another division afterwards took place, on a motion of Col. DAVIES, to reduce 5,000 men.

For the amendment.	58
Against it.	158
Marjority. . . . .——	100

HOUSE OF LORDS, TUESDAY.

Lord ERSKINE presented fifteen petitions, fourteen of them from owners and occupiers of land in Oxfordshire and adjoining counties, and [redacted] from Ringwood (Hants) and its neighbourhood complaining of agricultural distress.—[redacted]d to lie upon the table.

[redacted]SE OF COMMONS, TUESDAY.

[redacted]VE LAW CHARGES IN ACTIONS [redacted]T AGAINST THE HUNDRED.

[redacted]N, pursuant to notice, rose to [redacted] to bring in a bill to amend the [redacted]I. the act for the repression of [redacted]gs. The object to which he [redacted]on of the House was, the ex[redacted]h were incurred by the hun[redacted]ught for indemnification of [redacted] rioters. The hon. member [redacted]es of excessive and shameful [redacted] that the remedy he should [redacted]s, that the party receiving the [redacted]at once render an estimate of the [redacted]-overseer and two neighbouring [redacted] that appeal should lie to the quar[redacted]either to confirm, to increase or to [redacted] amount of damages, and that the [redacted] the county should be enabled to [redacted]e on the hundred for the amount. [redacted]nember concluded with moving for [redacted]ring in a bill.—Leave given.

SCOTCH CRIMINAL JURIES.

Mr. KENNEDY rose, pursuant to notice, to move for leave to bring in a bill to alter the mode of choosing juries to serve on criminal trials in Scotland. It was necessary the House should know that, in criminal cases, all persons were tried by a jury of 15, who were not bound to unanimity in their verdict, but might decide by a majority; on the day of the trial 45 persons attended by summons in court, from amongst whom these 15 persons to try the cause were selected; and perhaps it was not familiar to the House, that *they were selected by the presiding Judge*.—(Hear, hear.) The prisoner or his council could not offer any observations on the choice; as, indeed, the choice could not be impugned without something like a contempt of the judicial authority; but the prisoner might state certain objections to the jurymen before they entered the box, which objections did not often occur, and were the objection which were defined by law. The measure which he (Mr. K.) had to propose was, that instead of the nomination of the jury being in the breast of the presiding judge, the jury should be named, by ballot, out of the number returned by the sheriff, and a right of challenge for cause, to an equal and certain amount, should be given to both parties.

The LORD ADVOCATE stated that he could not concur in the principle of the bill, but he would merely mention his objection at present.—Leave was then given.

ARMY ESTIMATES.

Mr. BROGDEN brought up the report of the committee of supply. On the motion for agreeing to the first resolution—namely, for a vote of 68,802 men for the service of the current year.

Mr. HUME moved to strike 68,802 out of the resolution, for the purpose of inserting 58.802.—The amendment was negatived without a division; and the original resolution, together with those which followed, was agreed to.

HOUSE OF LORDS, WEDNESDAY.

Nothing of interest.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, WEDNESDAY.

The report on the annual malt tax was brought up and read.—Sir R. WILSON asked, whether the government intended to persevere in enacting Excise fines on parched grain, it being a nutritious beverage; and was answered that the matter was under consideration by the board of Excise. Mr. Jones (of Carmarthen) on the resolution for the repeal of the malt tax, said, that the reduction would not benefit the farmer; it would only benefit the London brewers. If the salt tax were repealed some benefit might accrue. Resolution agreed to.

Mr. H. G. BENNET rose to bring forward his motion respecting the circumstances which occurred on the day of her Majesty's funeral. He stated that at Brandenburgh House there were not those preparations made for the funeral, which were due to her Majesty's rank; deprecated the indecent haste with which the corpse was hurried away, the various proofs of disregard to the convenience of the mourners, which occurred during the progress of the cavalcade to Harwich. He called it a funeral going post. At Harwich the coffin was dragged from the hearse, without waiting for the mourners to come up, and lowered into the boat without a pall, and entirely without the customary ceremony. When the Glasgow arrived at Stade, no preparations for the funeral had been made there.—On its way to Brunswick, the people every where evinced their sympathy, but the government of the King of Hanover shewed none. The corpse was interred at Brunswick, but, up to this moment, no funeral rites whatever had been performed over it. Mr. Bennet, concluded a long and affecting address, by moving a resolution, condemnatory of the manner in which her late Majesty's funeral was conducted.

Mr. JOHN CALVERT opposed the motion.—Col. GOSSETT said the manner in which the body was lowered into the barge, was planned by him; and he pledged his honour that he had no intention of shewing disrespect to the funeral.

MR. HUME narrated the occurrences connected with the funeral, and supported the resolution.

Gen. GASCOYNE made some observations with respect to a former debate, which led to his being called to order by the speaker.

Mr. PEEL, after observing that he had no personal concern with her Majesty's funeral, stated he had made every inquiry as to the circumstances under which it was conducted, and had no hesitation in expressing his full satisfaction with the conduct of his right honourable friends upon the occasion. The services usual in Brunswick, had been performed over the corpse, and government had, had no other desire than to conduct the proceeding with all due decorum and solemnity.

DR. LUSHINGTON gave a lengthened detail of the arrangements made by him with the Earl of Liverpool and other ministers, respecting the interment of the Queen. In consequence of finding the want of preparations at Stade, and the impossibility of his personally making arrangements for the conveyance of the corpse to Brunswick, he had with great pain requested government to take charge of it, only desiring that the charge might be assigned to some individual of the rank of a gentleman. No such person had been appointed. On the day of the funeral, Mr. Thomas, a person possessing neither the rank, manners, nor appearance of a gentleman, said that he was authorised to remove the body; the authority he shewed being a mere copy of the the ceremonial, not addressed to him by name, but of which one had been addressed to himself. Dr. L. spoke very indignantly of the conduct of this person throughout the journey. He acquitted Lord LIVERPOOL of any intention to shew disrespect to the queen's memory, but too much had been left to chance—decency had been violated, and the feelings of the country grossly outraged.

The Marquis of LONDONDERRY replied to Dr. LUSHINGTON, and concluded by saying, that he always looked with grief on the great disgrace her Majesty had brought upon the country, and the tragical events which had attended her conduct. Mr. HOBHOUSE, Col. CAVENDISH, Sir ISAAC COFFIN, Mr. W. LAMB and Mr. DENMAN, subsequently addressed the house. After which, the motion was negatived without a division. The house then resolved itself into a committee of supply, and after speeches from Mr. HUME and Lord PALMERSTON, &c., adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS, THURSDAY.

No business of importance was transacted, and the house adjourned at an early hour.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, THURSDAY.

Mr. JONES moved for an account of the number of officers of excise employed in collecting duties on salt, the gross amount of salaries of such officers, and the sum expended in collecting the duties.—The account was ordered.

Mr. LOCKHART presented a petition from the farmers of Witney, in Oxforshire, complaining of agricultural distress. He had heard, that, in the county of Norfolk, even riots had taken place, and he understood the yeomanry had been called out.

Mr. GOOCH was sorry to say that there had been some disturbances on the borders of Norfold; and that a body of yeomanry had been called out.

There was nothing important before the house, and it was expected to rise early.

The Manchester Guardian March 9.

BOXING EXTRA.

BELCHER AND SCROGGINS—A select party of amateurs had a treat gratuitously a few evenings since, in a gallant stage fight, or rather on boards, with an outer ring, formed by tables, between these two heroes, celebrated for their prowess, on the plains of Moulsey, Crawley &c. Although it was a *love* fight, it settled a perpetual *narl*, and shewed that which must have happened between the men in the best of their day. Belcher had not had a *turnup* for years—not since he commenced his *benefit* at the Castle. The battle was fought in a room, where there was no chance of its being stopped, and Turner and other professional hands saw every thing right. Scroggins, it was said, was caught *sweethearting* with Belcher's cook-maid and she *smacked his chops*, and then told her master. This caused an energetic row, and the action was soon suited to the word, both *peeled* for the *mill*, with bravos from the looking-on part.

In the first round, Scroggy played some of his harlequin tricks to get *in* at his work, and at length, when he made the rush, Belcher met him by a *chattering* facer on the *grinders* with the left hand, which sent him to leeward; he fell amongst the stowage, and cropped his claret.

2. Rather luckier in this round, Scroggins got in without being *nobbed*. and, some good hitting was exchanged. Scroggins disengaged himself, and got to work upon another tack with some success; but Belcher's superior fighting and precise measurement gave him a most decided advantage, which stained the boards with the high blood of Scroggins.

The third and fourth were sticking rounds; Belcher was hit hard on the ribs with the right hand, and his eye had knapped too; but scoffing trifles, he made the most of his adversary, and *floored* him in both rounds.

The battle continued for twenty minutes, Belcher continually waiting for his adversary's rush, when he *transmogrified* his visage, as one of the *classics* present termed it into a frightful spectacle. Scroggins, however, in manly form, paid a bit for receiving; but, as early as the sixth round, he had no chance of winning but by wearing out his antagonist. Scroggins at length gave in, satisfied with his punishment and manhood.

PEDESTRIANISM.

Captain Slowman, in his match to Wetherby, in Yorkshire, and back to London, in six days was backed yesterday freely at 6 to 4 to win. He was travelling, free from lameness, on Thursday afternoon, within 13 miles of Newark, and he proposed resting three miles to the north of Grantham, 114 miles from London. He travels as much *incog*, as possible, and is accompanied by two persons in a chaise. His regular lounge is six miles an hour, and with his breaks at interims for a mile, does it in six minutes and some seconds. This night at twelve o'clock is the time for his arrival in London.

SHEFFIELD, APRIL 24.—To-day, at noon, our Yorkshire pedestrian, Wright, finally accomplished his Herculean undertaking. So far from being exhausted by the performance, immediately on having finished the task, he restarted on a new match, at the Cavalry Barracks, on the parade of which he completed twelve miles within three hours. The conditions of the wager were so walk five miles within the first hour, four within the second, and the remaining three within the third, which he effected apparently without being in the least distressed. The Officers of the 7th Dragoon Guards, and a concourse of the inhabitants of Sheffield, were present during this extraordinary performance. His next attempt will be, as report says, to walk 100 miles in 24 hours.

Skipper, the pedestrian, is now proceeding in his Herculean task of walking 1200 miles in 1200 hours in Cambridgeshire.

Blenkensop, the pedestrian, failed in his attempt to walk, toe and heel, as it is termed, 17 miles in three hours, on Ashford Common, on Thursday. He did eleven miles within the two hours, but broke down in going the 14th mile; he was then, however, behind time. It was for 50 guineas..

(The Courier, April 27.)

FEMALE FASHIONS FOR APRIL.

PROMENADE DRESS.—A French grey poplin round gown, made to fasten behind; the bust is ornamented on each side with chenille to correspond, in a scroll pattern, in such a manner as to form a stomacher *a l'antique*. Long tight sleeve, with a full epaulette, consisting of two falls disposed in bias, and stiffened at the edges, so as to stand out from the long sleeve: they are lightly embroidered at the edge in chenille. The bottom of the long sleeve is pointed, and finished at the edge with chenille. The trimming of the skirt consists of a rouleau of *gros de Naples* to correspond at the bottom, surmounted by a trimming of *gros de Naples*, quilled in the middle, and set on in a serpentine direction. The pelisse worn over this dress is composed of a colour between a peach-blossom and a red lilac lutestring; it meets in front, and is tied up with bows of bound lutestring. The bottom of the skirt is finished by a broad band of velvet to correspond, with branches of leaves issuing from it, disposed in a scroll pattern, and bound with lutestring. The body is ornamented on each side of the bust with French folds, finished at one end by a rosette of crimped cord, and at the other by a bullion frog. The back is tight, and the hips are ornamented with frogs to correspond. Tight sleeve, finished at the hand in a rich pattern of lutestring leaves edged with satin. Full epaulette, slashed across in an oval form, and the middle of each slash ornamented with lutestring leaves. Headdress, a bonnet of white figured *gros de Naples*, trimmed with amber gauze, disposed in drapery folds across the back of the crown, and brought round to the bottom of the crown in front; the edge of the brim is finished by narrow folds of *ponceau* and amber satin. A full bunch of flowers adorns the crown, and white *gros de Naples* strings tie in a bow on one side. Black shoes. Limerick gloves.

EVENING DRESS.—The evening dress is composed of grey silk; the trimming of the skirt is of net, laid on full, and divided into compartments by narrow satin rouleaus, terminating at the top in points, each point finished by three white satin leaves; a double rouleau of white satin goes round the edge of the bottom of the skirt. The *corsage* is of net; it is full on each side of the bust, the fulness confined in the middle by a narrow band of satin; it is sloped down at each side to form the shape of the bosom, and is edged by a singularly pretty satin trimming, which also goes round the bust. The *corsage* is cut low and square round the bust; the waist is of the usual length; a net sash, richly wrought in steel, is tied on one side. Short full sleeve, composed of British net, finished at the bottom by a narrow satin band, and ornamented with satin in the form of bat's wings. Hair dressed low behind, full on the temples, and less divided on the forehead than usual. Head-dress, a double wreath of spring flowers. Necklace and earrings, pearl. White kid gloves. White gros de Naples slippers.

[The Observer April, 1.

DRURY LANE THEATRE.

Our duty called us, on Monday night, to witness the revival of Macklin's excellent comedy of the Man of the World. This play was written during the Bute administration, when party-spirit was loud in its clamours against the Scottish ascendancy in the British government. For several years leave for its exhibition in London was refused, nor was it until 1781 that it was permitted to be performed. On its first representation, a few young and ardent Scotsmen, considering it as a libel on their countrymen, expressed their displeasure; but the merit of the play, in plot, character, sentiment, & diction, triumphed over national prejudices, and there is no class of men who now witness the comedy with more pleasure than Scotsmen. True it is that the hero, Sir Pertinax Macsycophant, though a Scotsman, is not an amiable one; but although it is an exaggerated picture of the man of the world, yet there is so much nature and so much humour in the character, that it is impossible not to be pleased with it. Sir Pertinax is a clever cunning Scotsman, whose whole provision for beginning the world was, 'a modicum of Latin, an expertness of arithmetic, and a short system of worldly counsel, the principal ingredients of which were a persevering industry, a rigid economy, and a smooth tongue.' Yet with these qualifications, artfully managed, he in progress of time 'booed' himself into favour with the ministers, got his snack of the clothes and the foraging contracts, the lottery tickets, and of "a' the political business;" till at length he became a much wealthier man than one half of the golden calves he had so long been bowing to. All this is perfectly natural: it is what many a Scotsman has done by means strictly honourable; he did not skip from behind an attorney's desk into a baronetcy at once, like the Sir Andrew Wylie of that Ilk. Hitherto we have only spoken the merits of the play; we have now to the performance.

The part of Sir Pertinax Macsy which the author played even in his [illegible] and which, with the exception of [illegible] ever since left a blank in the drama tained by Mr. Kean: and certain this truly excellent actor may, fro judices, sink in the comparison wi have gone before him, yet he is best representative of the charac can at this time produce, but perha one that could give it effect. Indee is but one fault in Kean's acting—h very happy in the dialect of the ch which is not Scotch; and those who ex hear Sir Pertinax speak in the broad dia his country expect what Macklin never in ed, and what indeed would be quite un ral, after Sir Pertinax had been for 35 y

a courier in England. To no person, of course, so much as Scotsmen, must any defect in his particular be so obvious; but we would not quarrel with the rich humour of Liston's Baillie Nichol Jarvie, nor can we be insensible to the merits of that sweet Syren, Miss Stephens, in her Scottish airs, which she sings so delightfully, merely because Mr Liston and Miss Stephens do not pronounce the Scottish language correctly.

Those who are acquainted with this comedy and Mr. Kean's acting though in another line, will be aware that there are several scenes which afford a fine opportunity for the display of his talents and in none of these did he fail. In the scenes where he reproaches his sōn for his absence from the levee, which made him be looked on as neither a friend nor well-wisher to Scotland and Scotsmen, he exhibited all the anxiety of a father for a son's welfare. When he came to narrate his progress in life, and to exhibit in his own success the 'infallible influence booing has upon the pride and vanity of human nature,' he gave it with a sarcastic sneer which at once proved how contemptible, and yet how essential be thought it. His description of his search after a wife was told with irresistible humour. In his quarrels with Egerton and with Sidney, when he found all his schemes frustrated, he was admirable; and the whole performance was not only calculated to raise the character of Kean, but even to add to the popularity of the comedy.

The applause of the audience was universal throughout; but this was not altogether owing to the acting; for the play contains so many smart political allusions so pointedly opposite even to passing events, that these alone were sufficient to ensure considerable applause. These we cannot enumerate, but there was one which excited such unusual notice, that we cannot omit particular mention of it. It occurs on Egerton refusing to marry Lady Rodolpha Lumbercourt. Sir Pertinax exclaims—

'Sir P. Oh! the villian has shot me through the head; he has cut my veetals! I shall run distracted—there never was sic a bargain as I hae made wi' this foolish lord—possession o' his hale estate, wi' three boroughs upon it; sax members! why, what an acquiseetion! what consequence! what digini y! what weight till the house o' Macsycophant!—Oh! curse the fellow—three boroughs, only for sending down sax broomsticks—Oh! miserable; ever since this fallow cam intill the world, hae I been secretly preparing him for the seat o' meenisterial diginity; and sure never, never were times so favourable—every thing conspires; for a' the auld poleetical post-horses are broken-winded, and foundered, and canna get on: and as till the rising generation, the vanity of surpassing ane anither in what they foolishly ca' taste and elegance, binds them hand and foot in the chains o' luxury; which will always set them up till the best bidder; so that if they can but get wherewithal till supply their dissipation a meenister may convert the poleetical morals o' a' sic voluptuaries intill a vote that wad sell the nation till Prester John, and their boasted leeberties till the Great Mogul!"

In consequence, we presume, of what passed in the House of Commons on Friday week, the applause which followed this passage on Monday night exceeded all bounds. The part of Lady Rodolpha Lumbercourt was played with

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in the light of old friends;
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them once more. This feeling of
to be shared by the audience, for a
ers came forward they were receiv
loud greetings. Every body was in goo
mour and delight, and the theatre appea
to be under the influence of the genius
of thunder himself, in whom the elements were
so happily mingled, that he was the very concrete essence of mirth and good temper. The School for Scandal is, without exception, the best comedy that has been written since the days of Congreve; it is like the production of another age; the long melancholy farces of Morton, and the *nomine sine turba* of his school, and our own degenerate times, have no nearer resemblance to it than the modern Greeks have to those of the old illustrious ages. It is a splendid example, that all men are not destined to write comedies; the requisities are perhaps more numerous and important than for any other dramatic effort, and they are less likely to be combined in one person. The immortal Sheridan was the fortunate possessor of all of them, and the School for Scandal would be a sufficing proof of it, even if he had left no other. It has not of late been our good fortune to spend an evening of more undivided gratification at the theatre, than we enjoyed on Tuesday; the play was well cast, and the actors did full justice to it by playing up to their very best. Sheridan himself could ask no more. They are all so well known that we have little left to say of them. Mrs. Davison, whom we hope to see more frequently, than under the arrangements which have lately oppressed this theatre, was the Lady Teazle. She always plays this part *con amore;* her frank mirthful spirit revels in the wit and pleasantry of the elevated rustic; she shows how easily the airs of fashion are to be acquired by an apt mind, and that, to lead the *ton*, it is not necessary for a lady to be highly born or bred, provided she has enough of that "love of pleasure and the love of sway," which Pope says (but which we are far from sanctioning) is the distinguishing feminine passion. Mr. Kemble's Charles Surface would make us in love with dissipation, even if it did not recommend itself. Mr. Farren was upon his good behaviour, and played Sir Peter Teazle carefully, and therefore well; the buffoonery in which he sometimes indulges is beneath him:—he must learn not to emulate Liston. Joseph Surface, the author has taken care shall not be very ill played by any decent gentleman who can declaim with tolerable decorum, and Mr. Macready was successful in his hypocrisy. Mr. Fawcett played uncle Oliver, and Mr. Yates the Jew; the latter gentleman always does credit to whatever he may be entrusted with when he chooses, and he did

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year. Mr. Chance, the defendant, now t
eight years of age, and who was thirty-tw
when he began to addrss the plaintiff, was a
gentleman of considerable fortune, and of fascinating manners, who had served as a Lieutenant in the Gloucestershire Militia. Attracted, no doubt, by the beauty of Miss King, who moved in an inferior station of life to his own, and who then was successfully attempting to add to the scanty income of her father, by her exertions as a fancy dress-maker, he early in 1815, began to visit her, and to pay her marked attentions. Her father, solicitous for the welfare of his child, thought it necessary to demand of Mr. Chance the meaning of his visits, and that gentleman offered to satisfy him with all the apparent frankness and honour of a soldier. On the invitation of the defendant, they walked together to an inn, called the Old Bell, where Mr. Chance exclaimed, "What can I say, or what possibly can I do, more than I have done, to convince you of my honour? May my hand drop from my body, may my tongue cleave to the roof of my mouth, if ever I deceive you or your daughter; and no one but she shall ever call me husband." These expressions were strong, but they were beautiful, for they were taken in no small degree from sacred writ. Mr. King, anxious that the defendant should not rashly pledge himself, reminded him that his daughter would have no fortune; to which Mr. Chance replied, "I desire no fortune but your daughter—that is all I desire." Mr. King then observed, that he had a mother and relatives who probably would disapprove of the connexion; to which he answered, "I am not a boy; surely I am old enough to choose for myself. No: neither mother, nor aunt, uncle, nor any other shall make a choice for me; I have made my choice, and by that I will abide." But even on this distinct promise he (Mr. Jervis) would not rely. He would read extracts from a series of letters addressed to the plaintiff during the whole of the protracted courtship, which were full of the strongest and tenderest expressions

[redacted] ffering to [redacted] represen- [redacted] culated to [redacted] the 9th of [redacted] and with her [redacted] with Miss [redacted] possession of [redacted] however, re- [redacted] so solemnly [redacted] January last put [redacted] to do the plaintiff [redacted] Miss Maria Evans. No [redacted] ow made to cast a shade [redacted] of the plaintiff—he knew [redacted] acy of Mr. Puller's mind; but [redacted] as sure, that if all her conduct [redacted] cted to the severest scrutiny, & all [redacted] s exposed to the wrold, nothing would, [redacted] nd which, in the words of the defendant," [redacted] raise a blush on the most innocent cheek." [redacted] estimating the amount of the damages, there were many circumstances which they would consider. They would remember the age of the parties; the defendant of mature years, and competent to decide for himself; the plaintiff at that period of life when a protracted courtship, followed by desertion, was an irretrievable injury Those six long years of deferred hope could never be compensated in this world. That beauty which charmed the defendant had faded; grief had forestalled the ravages of time; for, from that moment when he dared to request her consent to an unholy union with another, her health had been utterly broken. Those eyes which he had described in the language of poetry as of "Heaven's own tint," were dimmed with weeping; and that heart which had beaten only with love for him, was exhausted for ever. If he did her the justice to declare that there was no stain on her honour, calumny would still be busy, and insinuate that after so long a connexion, she was not forsaken without cause. Who would desire to marry one who had so long lavished her affections though innocently, on another? The torch of love was exhausted, and there was no Promethean heat by which it could be rekindled. She had anticipated an elevation in rank; a participation in the enjoyments which the fortune of her lover could supply; the pleasure of an alliance with a gentleman of a profession whose gallantry and honour justly gave its members peculiar fascinations in the eyes of the fair. For the loss of these—for an almost broken heart—for ruined health—for a frame brought to the verge of the grave, they would give the only balm within their power to apply—in those ample damages which justice required at their hands.

John king, the father of the plaintiff, was then sworn, and examined by Mr. Taunton. He stated the conversation between the defendant and himself at the beginning of the connexion, and the interview in which it was broken off, precisely as they were described by Mr. Jervis. His daughter was, he said, in large business as a dress-maker, when Mr. Chance first paid his addresses; but, since he had forsaken her, she had been incapable of attending to any thing, and her business had therefore declined. She was so altered as to be unlike the person she once was. The witness was so much affected while giving his evidence, that he was at times almost unable to proceed.

Miss Jane Woodward, who was apprenticed to the plaintiff two months before the connexion was broken off, corroborated her father as to her condition at the last visit of the defendant, and her subsequent illness. She had slept with her since, and knew that she scarcely obtained any repose.

Eleanor Harris, the maid-servant, overheard Mr. Chance, after Mr. King had gone to his mother, demanding his letters, and threatening to break open every door and lock in the house if they were not given to him. He said he would ask the servant for them. Miss King replied it would be useless, for she did not know where they were kept; and if she did, she would not give them up to him Miss King was in bed all the next day, and had never been well since. Mr. Chance was in the habit of visiting and walking out with her up to that evening.

The letters of the defendant were then proved and read: though not without some extravagancies, they were feelingly and elegantly written. The death of his mother in March, 1821, and his marriage with Miss Evans, were admitted.

Mr. Morgan deposed, that he rented the patrimonial estate of the defendant at 400*l.* a year. On his cross examination by Mr. Campbell, he stated that Mr. Chance was originally a clothier but had failed in business, and had afterwards served as a Lieutenant in the South Gloucestershire Militia. After the peace, he was entirely dependent on his mother for support, and was now far from affluent.

Mr. Puller then addressed the jury in mitigation of damages. He urged that the connexion ought never to have subsisted; that the father ought to have communicated to the relatives of the defendant; that the plaintiff had lost little in a marriage which would have introduced her into a family who would have treated her for life with anger and bitter scorn; and that the issue was only that which might have been anticipated as the result of a connexion which could only be completed when a mother was laid in her grave. He was authorised by his client most unequivocally to declare, that the conduct of the plaintiff was above all reproach, and that if any calumny had assailed her, it was totally groundless. This, he thought, would be a better balm to her wounded feelings than those damages which she, or rather her friends, sought to recover. The defendant was now far from rich, and large damages would cause his ruin.

Mr. Baron Garrow recapitulated the chief circumstances of the case to the jury. It had been said, he observed, that this connexion ought not to have subsisted. If the plaintiff had been an artful woman, older than the defendant, who had taken advantage of his ardour and inexperience to intrap him into an engagement this would be true; but such was not the case before them. His chief offence, and it was no light one, consisted in his continuing to pretend affection to the plaintiff, when he was actually paying his addresses to another woman. He had found her in the bloom of life, and in circumstances of health and comfort; and had left her shattered, forlorn, and hopeless. He had not indeed deprived her of the consciousness of virtue, for this she had herself preserved; but it was all he had left her in the world. Damages were an inefficient balm for feelings wounded like her's; but they were all of which the case admitted, and these the jury were bound to render. They would however,

Jury th[redacted]en they heard, that in [redacted]1820, after mo[redacted]than five years' courtship, [redacted]e paid her a visit to inform her that he had formed an attachment to another lady named Maria Evans, to ask her concent to his marriage, and to demand his letters from her hands. On receiving this cruel intimation, she fainted, and fell in to violent hysterics. Her father, returning home from his daily occupation, rushed into the room, and supporting in his arms his child doubly endeared to him by the loss of his wife; and by her own sorrows, asked the defendant what this could mean? Mr. Chance replied, "Ask Mary;" but she was unable at first to speak. "My dear child," said her father; "speak to me: what is the matter? "Oh, father," said she, "it will be the death of me," and again fainted. When she recovered, she exclaimed, "Mr. Chance is come here to tell me himself that he has formed a similar connection with another for some time, and to ask my consent to his marrying her, and insists on having his letters" Mr. King then asked the defendant how he could think of breaking off a connexion which had lasted so long, and demanded if he remembered the promise made to him at the inn? "I don't know that I do, exactly," was his answer. His own remarkable expressions were then repeated to him; but he only said "I do not know if it was exactly that." After some time he begged Mr. King to go to his mother, at Uley, and to tell her he would never leave his daughter. Mr. King accordingly went; and it was to be feared that this was only an expedient to procure his absence; for after he was gone, Mr. Chance was overheard demanding his letters of the scarcely conscious woman, threatening to break open every lock in the house if they were not given to him. Mr. King returned, after seeing the defendant's mother, and informed Mr. Chance that she had refused to hear him on the subject, as her son had formed a connection with another lady. Shortly after the defendant left the house, and returned no more. In a few days he wrote a note in the coldest terms,

consider the circumstances of the defendant, and not press him, with the probably innocent partner of his joys and sorrows, to utter ruin.

The Jury retired for a short time, and when they returned into Court gave a verdict for the plaintiff—Damages, EIGHT HUNDRED POUNDS.

SINGULAR CASE OF THEFT BY A DOG.

COURT OF REQUESTS.—A lady of the name of Jemmett, who resides in the vicinity of Grosvenor-square, and who was attended by a professional gentleman, proceeded to state the particulars of a case in which she had before taken out a summons for Mr. Dowkins, who keeps a butcher's shop in Oxford-street, and who was also in attendance.

Mrs. Jemmett stated, that about a fortnight ago, she went to the defendant's shop for the purpose of purchasing some meat; that having made the purchase, she took her purse out of her reticule, and having taken a sovereign from it, she laid it on a block in the shop, when instantly a thief, of the canine specis, belonging to the defendant, and apparently in the honest occupation of watching his master's property, seized the purse and ran off with it. Mrs. Jemmett admitted that every effort was used by the defendant, and by several other persons who witnessed the theft, to stop the thief, and recover the purse, but all proved ineffectual; nor did he, as it was stated, return home for two days after; and it was found quite impossible to discover how he had disposed either of himself or his plunder during his absence. Mrs. Jemmett also stated, that the purse contained two sovereigns, which she now sought to recover from the defendant, who, she conceived, should be held responsible, under all the circumstances, for the act of his dog.

The defendant submitted, that it would be very hard to make him accountable for the act of the dog, especially as, before he had committed this act, he had never shown any disposition to dishonesty, but had always preserved an excellent character (a laugh).

The Chief Commissioner, after some consultation on the Bench, said, he did not see how the Court could interfere; it was not one of those cases in which a master could be held accountable for the act of his servant, as it could not be supposed that there was any concert or privity between them; indeed, he could not see what remedy the plaintiff could have, unless she would go before the Grand Jury at the ensuing Sessions, and prefer a bill of indictment against the thief.

The judgment of the Court was received with great good humour by all who heard it, the plaintiff only excepted; and it was very evident that her dissent from the general feelings did not at all diminish the mirth of the rest of the auditory.

The Observer, April 15.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

MANSION-HOUSE.—This day a charge of robbery was made by a Jew named Solomon against another Jew named Levi, under circumstances of a peculiar nature.

The complaining Jew, it seems, although a very poor man, had a great desire to purchase six pictures, which were painted by one of the Flemish School, and represented the birth, parentage, adoption, and fortune, of the great lawgiver of the people of Israel. The person who owned those valuable representations of the life of Moses, was not aware of their claims to the admiration of the world; and thought that when he asked 2*l.* for the set, he was going quite far enough against his conscience, which told him that he might be content with a profit of 1*l.* 10s., having bought them the day before for a shilling each. Mr. Solomons turned up his eyes at the price & left the shop; but having perceived that the pictures were worth ten times the sum, he sent his friend Mr. Levi to look at them, and depreciate them in proportion as they deserved to be praised. In this Mr. Levi behaved with the strictest fidelity towards his friend, having ejaculated a hundred "pishes" as he looked over the highly touched scenery of each piece. He concluded the interview by offering three shillings for the whole lot, observing, that the money would leave a profit of a hundred and fifty per cent. upon the article. As soon as Mr. Levi had left the shop, the man of it, a poor half-starved looking Irishman, sent after Mr. Solomons, who took care not to be at a great distance, and consented to let him have the pictures for 10 shillings—a sum, 34 shillings under that which he had first asked. Solomons, with characteristic perseverance, continued to abuse what he was about to purchase, until he succeeded, after about two hours labour, in reducing the demand to nine shillings, and the Irishman received the money under the strongest conviction that the had done the Jew. Solomon forthwith repaired to his friend Levi, and asked his advice as to the disposal of the pictures and that disinterested person gave an opinion which was the most palatable that could be to the new purchaser, namely, that the pictures should be all brought to the auction mart, and there sold to the highest bidder.

It is necessary to mention here, that Solomons had, for the purpose of making up the sum for the pictures, actually pawned his breeches & shirt, and that he had a call to the synagogue the next day, and could not make his appearance before the high priest without the former article of dress. About the shirt he felt but little anxiety, as he was in the habit of substituting his handkerchief at the breast. His friend Levi could never listen to the voice of money borrowers in such circumstances, and therefore permitted him to go without breeches rather than break the rule he had laid down. Indeed, he would have looked calmly at the naked body of his old acquaintance, and never offer him any thing but advice to cover it with. In order that the breeches might be got, however, Levi said he would have the pictures entered at the Auction Mart in his name, and that by this means Solomons would have the opportunity of bidding until he should obtain a good price for the property. The latter, although of a suspicious nature, thought it improbable that any thing could be played off upon him at the Mart, and was most industrious in bidding. The pictures went off in great style, no less than 2*l.* 19s. having been given for one of them, and 2*l.* 10s. for another.

All this time Solomons was without his breeches, and Levi finding how things were going on, turned to him suddenly, and, slipping some silver into his hand, told him that serveral gentlemen observed that he was half naked, and would be apt to kick him out if he did not appear like other people. This was information of a very disagreeable nature, and Solomons had already entertained fears that his frock was not very ingeniously arranged behind, for two or three little boys had upon being whispered to by Levi, pulled the shirt out where the division in the frock was formed, and some delicate allusions were made to the state of matters with so spirited a bidder. Solomons took his friend's advice and soon released his breeches; but upon his return to the Mart he missed his friend, and upon enquiry found that Levi had received all the money for the pictures, which were entered in his name, and that there was no further demand upon the auctioneer. The complainant considered that this was no other than a downright robbery, and called upon the Lord Mayor to commit Levi, if restitution was not instantly made.

The defendant said that Solomons owed him money, and that he was justified in detaining the sum he had received for the pictures as long as he pleased.

The Lord Mayor said the case was extremely like a case of robbery, and asked the defendant whether he wished to take his chance at the Old Bailey, or to accommodate matters with the complainant.

The complainant declared he was very poor, and the defendant knew it, and how to take advantage of it. He should like to see such a fellow hanged, but he could not bear the expence of hanging him.

The defendant, who did not at all relish the conversation that was going on against him, proposed a restitution of the property, and the complainant agreed to the proposition; the former having also consented to pay for the breeches.

Observer March, 25.

ACCIDENTS, OFFENCES, &c.

The following is an authentic statement of a melancholy occurrence, which took place at Newton-house, the seat of the Earl of Darlington, near Bedale, during the storm of Friday se'nnight. Between three and four o'clock on Saturday morning, the family were called from their beds, by a most dreadful crash. On flying to the spot, it was found that the wind had blown down a stack of chimnies, which had fallen on the roof of the room wherein Miss Russell, the niece of the Countess of Darlington, slept. The roof and ceiling having been thus driven down into the room, choked the whole up, so that the door could not be opened; and no entrance was obtained until the panels were broken away, when Miss Russell was found covered with the materials, and on removing them she was brought out in a lifeless state. Skilful medical aid was procured in a very short space of time; but all proved fruitless. It was most wonderful that no mark or blow appeared upon the person, but the features and countenance were most placid and serene, as if she had passed from sleep to death. Thus departed this amiable young lady, in the bloom of life, being in the 20th year of her age. Newton-house was full of visitors at the time, but no other person sustained injury.

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Poetry.

THE LATE DUEL.

The following is said to be a correct copy of the song which occasioned the duel, omitting only the name of a gentleman who has had no share in this much-to-be-lamented transaction:—

WHIG SONG,

SUPPOSED TO BE WRITTEN BY ONE OF THE JAMES'S—CERTAINLY NOT BY KING JAMES THE FIRST OR KING JAMES THE FIFTH, BUT PROBABLY BY ONE OF THE HOUSE OF STUART.

TUNE —' Sheriff Muir.'

There's some say that they're Whigs,
And some say that we're Whigs,
And some say there's nae Whigs ava, man;
But ae thing I'm sure,
A pawky Whig do-er
Is the Whig that outwhiggifies a'man

CHORUS.

And they crack and we ta'k,
And they ta'k and we crack,
And we ta'k and they crack awa, man!

nscience, the auld Whigs
ing and bauld Whigs,
eir oppressors a claw, man!
Whigs for *siller*
calf on the pillar),
aught about conscience ava, man!
And they crack and we ta'k, &c.

The De'il took the lawyer,
And left the poor sawyer,
He was na a mouse to his paw, man;
Owr straught was his mark, man,
But Whig Signet Clerk, man,
Can ony thing, ony way, thraw, man!
And they crack and we ta'k, &c.

They rant about freedom,
But when ye ha'e fee'd 'em,
Cry het, or cry cauld, and they'll blaw, man:
Tak him maist rampagant;
And make him King's agent,
And, hegh! how his fury will fa', man!
And they crack, and we ta'k, &c.

There's stot-feeder Stuart,
Kent for that *fat-cow—art*,
How glegly he kicks any ba', man,
And———, lang chiel, man,
Whose height might serve, weel, man,
To read his ain name on a wa', man!
And they crack, and we ta'k, &c.

Your knights o' the pen, man,
Are a' *gentlemen*, man,
Ilk *body's* a *limb* o' the law, man;
Tacks, bounds, precognitions,
Bills, wills, and petitions,
And *ought* but a *trigger* some draw, man.
And they crack, and we ta'k, &c.

Sae foul fa' backbiters,
Wa rin down sic writers,
Wha fatten sae brave and sae braw, man,
Ilk Whiggish believer,
Ilk privileg'd rievar,
Come join in a hearty huzza, man!
For they crack, and we ta'k,
And they ta'k, and we crack,
And we ta'k and they crack awa, man!

ANSWER TO THE TWO ENIGMAS OF MR. SHERIDAN.

In our last.

I. The public Stocks (*Funds.*)
II. The Day of Algiers (*the Day of all Jaers, or April fool Day.*)

Varieties.

"———————So we'll live,
"And pray, and sing, and tell old tales, and laugh
"At gilded butterflies, and hear poor rogues
"Talk of Court News; and we'll talk with them too,
"Who loses and who wins; who's in, who's out;
"And take upon us the mystery of things
"As if we were God's Spies."———SHAKSPEARE.

The Dutch Journals contain an abstract of a statement just published at St. Petersburgh, of the Births and Deaths in the Russian Empire in 1819. The record of mortality exhibits the following remarkable estimate of longevity in the male sex;—18,741 above 80; 5,754 above 90; 1,094 above 100; 324 above 105; 179 above 110; 90 above 115; 56 above 120; 23 above 125; 13 above 130; 2 the extraordinary age of between 140 and 150.

CONJUGAL AFFECTION.—The Portugueze Poet Miranda had entered into a treaty of marriage with the brother of a lady he had never seen; and when he was introduced to her, finding she was neither handsome nor young, he said. "Punish me, lady, with this staff, for having come too late." He however most honourably fulfilled his engagement; and such was the excellent wife and mother she made, that her death drove him into a state of melancholy little short of madness. From the hour of her decease to his own,—a period of three years,—he never trimmed his beard nor pared his nails, never answered a letter, never went our of his house except to church, and never wrote any thing except a Sonnet upon her death.

Crewle was a noted punster. Once on a circuit with Page, a person asked him if the Judge was not just behind? He replied, "I don't know; but I am sure he was never *just* before."

Jasper Mayne, a beneficed clergyman, one of our old English comic writers, was much admired in his time for his wit and humour. He has been sometimes compared to Dean Swift, and the following anecdote will show that, like the Dean, he sometimes carried his jokes to an unseemly and unseasonable pitch. One of his servants, waiting upon him with attention in his last illness, was told by his master, that if after his death, he would look in one of his chests, he would find something that would make him drink. Expecting, of course, from this some remuneration for his trouble, the man redoubled his attentions until they were no longer necessary. On the death of his master, he searched the chest for the promised reward of his pains, when, to his surprise and dismay, his legacy proved to be *a red herring*.

A lady, some time back, on a visit to the British Museum, asked the person in attendance if they had a *skull of Oliver Cromwell?* Being answered in the negative, "Dear me," said she, "that's very strange; *they have one at Oxford.*"

PATER-NOSTER.

This copy of the Lord's Prayer was prepared for the use of the English about the year 1160, and transmitted from Rome to Henry 2nd. by Pope Adrian.

Ure fadyr in heaven rich,
Thy name be hallyed ever lich,
Then bring ous to thy michell b[illegible]
Als that in heaven ydoe,
Even in earth been yet alsoe.
That holy bread that lasteth aye
Thou send it ous this ilke daye;
Forgive ous all yt we have don,
As we forgivet ich other mon;
Ne let ous fall into no founding,
Aye shield ous fro the fowle thing. Amen

THE BIBLE.—As a few degrees of latitude make a virtue of a crime, so do a few centuries make a merit (as in the case of the distribution of Bibles) of what was formerly subject to punishment. In the time of Henry VIII. the Bible was absolutely forbidden to be read or expounded in our churches: but the Lord Chancellor, the Speaker of the House of Commons, Captains of the Wars, Justices of the Peace, and Recorders of the Cities, might quote passages to enforce their public harangues, as had been accustomed. A nobleman or gentleman might read it in his house, orchards or gardens, yet quietly, and without disturbance of good order. A merchant also might read it to himself: but women, artificers, apprentices, journeymen, servingmen, husbandmen, and labourers, were to be punished with one month's imprisonment as often as they were detected reading the Bible either privately or openly. "Nothing shall be taught or maintained contrary to the King's instructions;" 32 Hen. VIII. c. 39. Such, however, was the privilege of Peerage, that ladies of quality might read "to themselves alone," and not to others," any chapter in the Old or New Testament."

MR. ALEXANDRE. The following compliment to the powers of Mr. Alexandre, the ventriloquist, is from the pen of that distinguished scholar, Dr. Butler, of Shrewsbury. Perhaps some of our classical readers will exercise their ingenuity by translating it into English verse.

Unde per attonitas aures nova murmura currunt:
Murmura mortales non imitata sonos?
Quis gemuit? certè gemitus fuit—occupat horror
Pectora; vox imo est visa sonare solo.
Nunc tamen æthereas sonitus surrexit in auras
Fallor? an arboreis vox venit illa comis:
Undique vox reboat; volat hinc, volat inde vicissim,
Inde tacet? sonat hinc; hinc tacet? inde sonat.
Nunc summos inter crines, ut musca, susurrat
Nunc procul, immanis ceu fremit ursa, fremit.
Terreor; at tanti quæ sit terroris origo,
Nescio: vox talis dic, comes, unde venit?
Stulte quid irrides? non hæc est hora jocandi,
Nunc prece, non risu res eget ista tuo.
Mene meæ fallunt aures? tua voxne sonabat?
Lingua silet, linguam num, comes, intus habes?
Intus habere inquis? vix est quod credere possim,
Lingua tacet; vox a ventre diserta venit.
Jam nec Agenoreæ celebrent Amphiona Thebæ,
Jam nec Arioniam Lesmia terra lyram,
Nam cantator adest, qui vincit Ariona voce,
Quique tuas superat, Thrax citharœde, lides.
Donec, Alexandre, vivis tu, Gallice, frustra
Jactet Alexandrum regia Pella suum.
Scilicet, O miræ præses mirabilis artis
Nomen idem retines, nec tibi fama minor.

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